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20 April 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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BURUNDI

BRIEFS

BAGAZA RECEIVES FRENCH ADVISER--Bujumbura, 27 Mar (AFP)--The president of the Republic of Burundi, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, on Friday received in audience Guy Penne, adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand on African and Malagasy affairs. Mr Penne, who began a 2-day visit to Burundi on Friday, delivered a personal message from the French head of state to President Bagaza. [Text] [AB271130 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 27 Mar 82]

CSO: 4719/797

CAMEROON

MOROCCAN VISITOR DENOUNCES OAU ADMISSION OF SDAR

AB010713 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Western Sahara issue was at the center of discussions which Prime Minister Paul Biya had today with Ben Ould Sidi Baba, speaker of the Moroccan House of Representatives.

Ben Ould Sidi Baba noted that Morocco is a founding member of the OAU, and he added that the existence of the organization is now threatened following the recent OAU Council of Ministers meeting. This is due to admission of the SDAR into the OAU. The highest authorities of the continent should hold consultations, said the Moroccan envoy. It should be pointed out that Moroccan authorities are happy with the position taken by Cameroon during the Addis Ababa meeting. Let us listen to Ben Ould Sidi Baba's statement to our reporter Antoine-Marie Ngondo.

[Begin recording] We consider that Cameroon has already carried out its duty. It did so when its delegation decided to withdraw from the deliberations of the OAU Council of Ministers meeting. This duty was prompted by the organization's principles, and was also dictated by respect for African heads of state, for we have never hastily admitted a country during a meeting originally scheduled to be devoted to administrative and financial issues. The admission of a country into the organization, as we have seen on several occasions, is effected at a summit of African heads of state and is a sort of consecration.

This kind of furtive admission is the only possible way of entry for the so-called SDAR, a self-proclaimed republic without territory or population or address. Its presence within our organization is only designed to split the organization and pull it apart, which will have exceptionally serious consequences for the future of our continent. [End recording]

CSO: 4719/797

THOMAS REMARKS ON CAPITALISM, FUTURE OF NAMIBIA

Capitalism 'Suspect'

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 3 Mar 82, p 1

[Text] A full house responded with an animated discussion to Prof Thomas' plea for a "third way" in which neither capitalism nor socialism in their present form can be considered the beginning and the end. The discussion made it clear that the listeners had been attracted not by the professor's name alone but that the Roessing Foundation had hit "the nail on the head" with its topic for the third lecture and had found an interested audience.

Prof Wolfgang Thomas emphasized that "the future of capitalism in Namibia" will be strongly influenced by the ability, image and effectiveness of capitalism to operate in such a way that at least some of the wishes of the poor majority of the population can be fulfilled. It is not a question of finding a new ideological name for possible alternatives, but new ground rules must be established and obeyed. It is difficult to motivate the majority to participate within the framework of the capitalist system because the traditional economic concept can hardly be accepted ideologically and practically by the majority.

The longer the economy is dominated by the capitalist camp and its philosophy, the more obvious becomes the movement toward a polarized world, and the weaker becomes the system's position that unreasonably opposes black intellectuals, union leaders and political leaders who equate capitalism with "the suppression of the blacks." The plan to accept smaller segments of the black community into the capitalist middle class is likewise not able to erase from the capitalist system its "suspicious role."

Capitalism in its conventional form has little to offer to the poor people in the Third World. The economic system has to make sure that not only the free market economy, the role of the private sector and the call for the redistribution of wealth are emphasized. Capitalist principles should not be repeated over and over but should be changed in a practical way on the basis of social conditions. Prof Thomas said that now is the time "that South Africans should finally face the facts more honestly" in view of the weaknesses of their economic system.

The black "man of the street" is becoming increasingly important as "the voice of a new public opinion." To him, however, socialist economic

strategies are attractive and of great importance. This must also be taken into consideration during the transition phase of political change.

Prof Thomas spoke only briefly about the international economic situation. Factors contributing to a debate on economic problems are, after all, also the limitations of a government that no longer can fulfill the wishes of its electorate. The voices against the welfare state are becoming louder and louder. That, too, must be considered a weakness of the free economic system (capitalism).

The revolutionary economic expectations among black Africans have, in addition to ideological reasons, led to the belief that capitalism is the same as racial discrimination. Against this background the principles of "the high productivity of capitalism" and the distribution of profits are also criticized. Prof Thomas pointed to the dangers resulting from an overemphasis on the role of the private sector. In this case, rich industrial firms will easily shift the responsibility for social ills to the public sector. There are many areas where the private sector cannot offer any help but can, on the other hand, persuade the poor that "the state" is to blame for their misery.

Although capitalism emphasizes a free market economy, there are too many forms of control, government interference and price regulations. For this reason, the [capitalist] economic situation can hardly be cited as an example of a free market economy.

In his speech Prof Thomas pleaded for a restructuring of the Namibian socio-economic system. This is possible only through a "third way" because all too often the opposing parties fall back on outdated cliches and there are no possibilities of compromise between socialist and capitalist concepts because both camps are isolating themselves from each other. The political changes in SWA/Namibia require that proper attention is paid to the opposite camp (African Socialism) and that its good features are accepted.

Misleading Choice of Words

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 3 Mar 82, p 2

[Editorial by H Feddersen on Prof Thomas' remarks]

[Text] Anyone listening to the "academic" discussion following Prof Thomas' remarks will have been so confused by a misleading choice of words that he will have hardly been able to analyze why the capitalist system (let us rather call it the free market economy) shows so many weaknesses in Namibia. The fault will not lie alone in the fact that the ideology of black nationalism calls for a "redistribution of goods" because apartheid is considered the same as capitalism.

One of the participants in the discussion cited examples that speak for themselves: South Africa exports corn all over the world at 80 rand per ton, whereas SWA/Namibia has to pay 150 rand per ton. The large airport of Karibib, empty hospitals, housing shortage, the teachers' college, expenditures

for the infra-structure and measures taken by the control councils (e.g. milk import!) "are crying out for a new economic strategy." This means of course the redistribution of existing capital.

However, these are not the weaknesses of capitalism, but rather it is obvious that the government will not allow economic freedom. The initiative of the individual (a principle of capitalism) is trampled underfoot. The free market economy with all its consequences is choked to death. It could produce better results than the appeal to a "support of laziness" that is hidden within the concept of African socialism.

In the economic field, the initiative of the individual exists only in a very limited way. Why? Because the government "manages the economy" through semigovernment organizations and control councils. The government should instead see to it that we can finally talk about a free market economy. Our economy is definitely no example of "capitalism." The weaknesses in our system are therefore not necessarily only the weaknesses of capitalism.

One additional comment about the misleading choice of words of the academicians. SWA/Namibia could be economically independent! This makes an exchange of goods with foreign markets or an exchange of goods for foreign currency absolutely necessary but does not exclude freedom. The economy must become more independent. Let's call our dependence on neighboring countries "the willingness to exchange [goods]"! Let's call the infamous capitalism free market economy. And then we must go to work seriously! Then it will become clear that "competition," "price management," the "chance to acquire wealth" (as H Pupkewitz called it) need not be criticized by ideological half-truths. The choice of words is indeed important!

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CSO: 4720/8

ETHNIC LEADERS HINDER NATIONAL UNITY

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 9 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial by H Fedderson on Ethnicity]

[Text] Exaggerated ethnicity is contradictory to the idea of national unity. In our political life there are too many politicians who emphasize the value of ethnic isolation to such a degree that the concept of unity suffers. Some DTA leaders believe that in the past few days this kind of political stubbornness has led to the departure of Peter Kalangula from the DTA. Furthermore, Kalangula is now believed to be of the opinion that the federal government has no authority over the Ovambo Region. The chairman of the Council of Ministers said yesterday that, by establishing a committee that is to supervise the actions of the security forces in Ovambo, Kalangula even claims to have executive and directive authority over the security forces.

This would mean that an ethnic leader assumes too much! The breaking up of the NNF is another example that political egotism--and exaggerated ethnicity is nothing else--does not promote national unity. Damara Council Chairman Justus Garoeb wanted on the one hand to keep open the option of joining the NDP. A few days ago he stated jointly with Kosie Pretorius and Rehoboth representative Diergaardt that the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers should be restructured, and in this process the elected ethnic representatives would have to serve as guidelines.

The position of the people of Rehoboth is not clear. They have not yet accepted the principle of ethnic representation and do not adjust their political actions to the interim constitution AG-8.

The National Assembly is formed on the basis of country-wide elections. Because the elected representatives of the people form the central government which has nothing to do with ethnic governments or representatives, one can hardly object to the fact that a victorious alliance names its representatives after the election.

On the other hand, different splinter groups (e.g. the differences between SWANU, NIP and Damara Council) point out that it is symptomatic for our country that many political leaders place their personal ambitions in the foreground.

The national concept and the loyalty toward a central government are losing out in this process. For this reason it is not justified that elections are held in Ovambo right now. Our aim should always be country-wide elections whose results will lead to independence and will give the democratic parties the right to prove their superiority through democratic elections.

The present time is most unsuitable for ethnic politics. There is far too much emphasis on ethnicity. The concern for separate interests is out of place at a time when we are faced with internationally supervised elections and the formation of a constituent assembly following the elections. Our politicians should finally get together and form a united front against the common enemy. Or perhaps not?

8889

CSO: 4720/8

COMMENTATOR LOOKS AT U.S. LATIN AMERICA POLICY

ABO21514 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Commentary by Dayo Adeyey]

[Text] The foreign policy of the United States in relation to her Latin American neighbors has been set by the Monroe Doctrine. In essence, the doctrine spells out the great political hegemony of the United States over the western hemisphere.

Since the Second World War, that doctrine has been complemented by the containment policy which was born out of the cold war rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. It defines U.S. responsibility as that of containing or stemming the tide of communism everywhere in the world, particularly in the Americas. Moreover, the United States has always viewed Latin America as her area of influence. For this reason, she moved in quickly to replace the erstwhile colonial masters following the demise of colonialism in the various Latin American states.

Since then, most of these countries have been under the firm grip of Washington. The importance of the Latin Americas to the U.S. foreign policy lies in that region's strategic location and her vast economic resources. For many decades, this backyard of the United States was turned into America's colony and the rich market they offered to U.S. goods and businesses have been crucial to the growth of the American capital. It is, therefore, not surprising that the United States has always resisted any attempt to challenge this status quo in Central America. However, the first challenge came in the form of the Cuban revolt against the American supported dictatorship of Batista. The success of the Cuban revolution was such a blow to Washington that for decades it embarked on various forms of subversive action to bring an end to that revolutionary government. The political and military intimidation of Cuba by the American global power still continues to the present day.

Ten years after Cuba, the most dissenting voice was heard in Chile; this time, Salvador Allende's Socialist Party tried to inspire a Chilean revolution that was brutally suppressed. He was assassinated and his government overthrown in a CIA-inspired coup. Nicaragua became another test case of the people's revolt against the U.S.-backed repressive regime of Somoza. Despite

heavy military and diplomatic support by Washington, the corrupt dictatorship of Somoza was overthrown by the Sandinista nationalists. As usual, America refused to accept a people's government in Nicaragua because it considered the legitimate revolt of the people to have been communist-inspired.

Today, it is the turn of El Salvador. What one witnesses in El Salvador confirms the hegemonic designs of the United States. As the rightist government's grip on El Salvador wanes, the United States has come out again strongly with massive military aid for the Salvadorian dictators in a vain attempt to ensure their continued stay in office.

The aim of the United States is to keep Latin America within her political, economic and military domination. Any challenge to this hegemony will be countered even if it means support for repressive regimes or an outright military confrontation. In spite of her avowed claim as a bastion of democracy and human rights, the United States is quite prepared to support oppressive regimes so long as such regimes protect her interests. America's involvement in the internal affairs of El Salvador has reached a stage comparable to the Vietnam misadventure. The Reagan administration's refusal to concede to the El Salvadorians the right to self-determination has heightened the people's animosity for the United States. It is very unlikely that the results of the recent elections would bring peace in that country nor would it have a positive impact on the political and military morass into which the country has sunk. Already, the leftist nationalists, who have been fighting the government, have pledged to continue their struggle. The conflagration in Central America was triggered by the twin evils of poverty arising from unequal distribution of wealth and the neocolonial structures that merely replaced one exploitative master with another. It is in the interest of the United States to appreciate this fact and make a more determined effort to correct the ills in the region.

CSO: 4700/1048

'NAN' REPORTS HOUSE ADJOURNS 'IN CONFUSION'

AB021852 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 2 Apr (NAN)--The House of Representatives today broke up in confusion as some members tried to prevent the speaker, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, from leaving the chambers. The confusion started after the speaker had announced the result of the only motion on the day's order paper in respect of Easter recess for members.

As Chief Ume-Ezeoke was being escorted out of the chambers by the sergeant-at-arms, some members held his jacket to restrain him from leaving. One legislator grabbed the mace from the sergeant-at-arms, another attempted to retrieve it and, in the process, the mace was broken. Chief Ume-Ezeoke left the sergeant-at-arms and the mace behind, during the scuffle. A police sergeant, however, rescued the sergeant-at-arms from legislators and led him away from the chambers.

At the end of the scuffle, an NPN [National Party of Nigeria] member from Cross River, Prince Awa Ekpo, took over the speakers chair to continue deliberations without the official recorders in the chambers. Addressing newsmen later, Prince Ekpo said that a vote of no confidence had been passed in the speaker and displayed a list, containing 165 signatures mainly of UPN, NPP, GNPP, and PRP [Unity Party of Nigeria, Nigerian People's Party, Great Nigerian People's Party and People's Redemption Party] members. Prince Ekpo is the only NPN member whose signature appeared on the list.

In a notice signed by Prince Ekpo and distributed to assembly correspondents, the 165 members condemned the speaker for "deliberately failing to uphold the rules of debate in the house," and considered his action as a serious breach of confidence of the house. They are protesting against the inclusion of 128,277,070 naira in the 1982 appropriation bill as margin for increased cost and emergency provision.

Twelve members of the Joint Finance Committee had walked out protesting against that provision during their meeting on 16 March.

The deputy leader of the house, Chief Olusola Afolabi, described the action of the members as "irresponsible and unbecoming of assembly men."

A NAN correspondent who called at the office of the speaker for his comment on today's incident was told that the speaker was attending a meeting. His press secretary, Mr Ogunlye, however, told NAN that the speaker would reply to the legislators' allegations at a later date.

CSO: 4700/1048

NIGERIA

TIMETABLE PROPOSED FOR CREATING NEW STATES

AB062210 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] A timetable has been proposed for the creation of more states in the country. Highlights of the recommendations include the validation of requests by the National Assembly and the passing of an act to regulate the procedure for the creation of new states and allied matters by the 31st of next month. Conversion of requests into proposals by the National Assembly and the assent to the act by the president should be carried out by 30 June of this year.

It was also proposed that the Federal Electoral Commission should complete the holding of referendum on the creation of new states by 31 October this year while debates on possible proposals by the state houses of assembly should be concluded by 30 November. Other recommendations are the (?passage of an act) of the National Assembly by 15 February next year. The meeting recommended that between 2 and 31 August this year, general elections should be held in the country to elect the president, governors and members of both the national and state assemblies. The proposals should be sent to the national and state assemblies and also be published for the information of the public.

The recommendations followed the meeting of leaders of political parties held in Lagos today and attended by the National Party of Nigeria, NPN; the People's Redemption Party, PRP; and the Great Nigeria People's Party, GNPP. The meeting, presided over by President Shahu Shagari, was also attended by representatives of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4700/1048

BANKS EXPAND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

AB051351 Lagos NAN in English 1336 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 5 Apr (NAN)--Four Nigerian banks now operate branches overseas as part of the federal government policy of enabling the private sector to attract revenue from outside the country, a competent source at the Ministry of Finance said in Lagos at the weekend. The source told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the banks New Nigeria, African Continental Bank, First Bank, and National Bank were given approval to establish branches and representative offices having satisfied conditions laid down by the ministry.

Among the conditions are the volume of business and size of the account of the bank, the bank's past records and the reasons for operating an overseas branch.

The banks also had to satisfy the conditions laid down by the banking authorities of the host country, which according to the source varied from country to country.

The source said that the Lloyds International Bank had been granted permission to open a representative office in Lagos and that application from Barclays International and Chase for branches in Lagos were beeing considered by the ministry.

Meanwhile the managing director of the National Bank, Mr Samson Banjo, has said that the Central Bank gave the necessary approval for the establishment of the National Bank's New York office.

Mr Banjo, who was commenting on the statement by the Ministry of Finance that the bank never got home government's approval before it opened its New York office, maintained that the Central Bank's approval was all tnat the bank needed to begin operation.

He said his bank had plans to establish another branch in Tokyo, Japan but added that this would depend on the performance and volume of the business carried out at the New York office.

The National Bank has a branch in London.

CS0: 4700/1048

NIGERIA

SHAGARI RECEIVES REPORT ON CREATION OF STATES

AB020838 Lagos NAN in English 0810 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Apr (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari today in Lagos received the report of the 17-man committee he set up to consider the creation of more states in the country.

The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, who is the chairman of the committee, submitted the reports on behalf of the committee.

Receiving the reports, President Shagari expressed appreciation to the committee for completing its assignment on schedule. He said that the committee's job was only advisory on whatever solution was found since the legislature and political parties were the representatives of public opinion.

President Shagari assured the committee that the report would be studied properly and that after the meeting of political leaders on it, the report would be made public to generate debate.

The committee was set up on 23 February to consider the memoranda submitted by the five political parties. The committee was expected to examine Section 8 of the constitution critically with a view to defining the procedural parameters of the terms referendum, requests and proposals and other expressions contained in the section.

It was also charged with the responsibility of examining issues relating to terms of offices or office holders (executive and legislative) as they affect areas from which new states are to be created. The committee was also to suggest ways, principles, procedures, mechanics, modalities and the schedule for the constitution.

Members of the committee were made up of two representatives each from the NPN, GNPP and PRP [National Party of Nigeria, Great Nigerian People's Party and People's Redemption Party]. The National Assembly was represented by four members, two from each house, while the executive was represented by Chief Richard Akinjide and Dr Chuba Okadigbo. Members of the NPP and UPN [Nigerian People's Party and Unity Party of Nigeria] did not take part in the committee's deliberations.

CSO: 4700/1048

HOUSE PASSES APPROPRIATION BILL OVER PROTESTS

AB011936 Lagos NAN in English 1750 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Apr (NAN)--The House of Representatives today passed the 1982 appropriation bill amidst protests from members mostly from the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria], NPP [Nigerian People's Party], GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party], and PRP [People's Redemption Party]. The protests were over the procedure used in passing the bill.

Earlier, the house met for about 45 minutes behind closed doors. The reason for the closed-door session was not given, but informed sources said that it was in a bid to get members to pass the bill without further delay.

Later, when the house voted on the report of the joint conference on appropriation, the speaker, Chief Edwin Ume-Ezeoke, ruled in favor of the supporters of the report amidst shouts of no, no from other members. A division was called, but the speaker rejected this and adjourned the house till tomorrow morning.

Shortly after the adjournment, members of the UPN, NPP, PRP and GNPP met in the chambers for about 2 hours.

A member, Dr I.B. Ufondu, NPP-Anambra, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that over 150 members, five of whom were NPN members, had signed a petition against the procedure used in passing the bill. Dr Ufondu also said that they would move a vote of no confidence in the speaker tomorrow. He said that those who voted against the adoption of the bill were clearly in the majority.

Mr M.O. Oni, UPN-Ogun, said that they voted against the bill because of the inflated contingency fund for the president. He said that the bill showed 128 million naira as contingency for the president as against 27 million requested by the president. Mr Oni further said that they were not prepared to accept the bill in its present shape until the excess 101 million naira was removed from the contingency fund provision. (NA)

CSO: 4700/1048

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY EXAMINES RELATIONS WITH SFRY

AB301145 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Commentary by Alex Ekenyaon]

[Text] The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the SFRY have had bilateral relations for so many years. But contacts at the highest level between the two countries were not established until President Shehu Shagari paid a state visit to Yugoslavia in June 1981. This was further consolidated by the just concluded visit to Nigeria by the president of the presidency of the SFRY. But prior to this diplomatic contacts between them had been limited to ministerial levels and exchange of visits by various delegations from the two countries. However, the outcome of these low key visits is manifest in the fact that there is a joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Nigeria and Yugoslavia. Also, both countries share an identical historical past, having been victims of colonialism or foreign domination at one time or the other.

Again, the two countries have on various occasions expressed their irrevocable commitment to the belief in and adherence to the basic principles and practice of the policy of nonalignment--an ideological stand that has been incorporated in the foreign policy of this state of Nigeria in its relations with the two main ideological blocs.

Both Nigeria and Yugoslavia operate the federal system of government. Yugoslavia consists of six republics and two autonomous provinces as the integral part, while Nigeria is made up of 19 constituent states. Therefore, they both have a common national obligation as well as the inevitable desire to foster a feeling of unity in diversity, being both multiethnic societies. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the SFRY share identical opinion on many contemporary international issues, especially on matters affecting developing countries of the Third World--decolonization in Africa and a new international economic order. In the area of human rights, the two countries believe in the right of every country to peace, equality, liberty and freedom from colonial rule and other forms of inhuman oppression.

Yugoslavia, like some other socialist countries, has continued to extend her support and assistance to liberation movements in Africa in their struggle for self-expression.

Also, she has unrelentingly spoken against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa--a cause to which Nigeria has committed a lot of resources. On various international gatherings, Nigeria and Yugoslavia have vigorously campaigned for an end to the cold war and the escalating arms race between the superpowers.

The two countries have also condemned the continued attacks against the independence and freedom of smaller nations by the big powers. Again they have on numerous occasions vehemently condemned the increasing gap between the industrialized north and the developing south. Their commitment to this led to their joint participation in the summit on cooperation and development in Cancun, Mexico.

No doubt, the visit to Nigeria by the Yugoslav leader will lead to a further improvement in the relations between the two countries, based on the cherished principles of equality, mutual benefit and respect. It is therefore hoped that agreement reached at their discussions would (?become) useful to the cause of peace and progress to which the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the SFRY are deeply committed.

CSO: 4700/1048

NIGERIA

BANKS FAIL TO SUBMIT INFORMATION ON IMPORTS

AB301200 Lagos NAN in English 1130 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Lagos, 30 Mar (NAN)--No bank, as at the close of business yesterday, had submitted the information required of them by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) with regard to their import commitments, the director of exchange control of the CBN, Mr Chris Nwarache, disclosed in Lagos yesterday.

Mr Nwarache, who gave this information to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), however, expressed the hope that his office would get all the required data before the expiration of the deadline fixed at noon today.

Many banks with their headquarters in Lagos yesterday said that they might not be able to meet the Central Bank's deadline.

A NAN correspondent who went round various banks with headquarters in Lagos gathered that they could not easily communicate with their state branches especially as most of them had no radio links with the state branches.

A major constraint in complying with the CBN directive, according to the banks, was getting information on registered form M [importers form] because they had to rely on their customers to produce copies of the document [words indistinct] have lost their papers.

The banks said that they would continue to encounter difficulties for as long as they did not have control over the form M in the possession of their clients.

The CBN last week issued three circulars requesting all commercial banks to supply information on the import commitments they were handling on behalf of their customers through their letters of credit, issuance bills and form M on or before 30 March.

The directive said that during the period of stock taking, no new letters of credit, issuance bills or form M were to be issued. It also specified that neither should old ones be extended or modified without reference to the Central Bank.

CSO: 4700/1048

WESTERN PRESSURE TO LOWER OIL PRICES DENOUNCED

AB021000 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Commentary by Atilade Atoyedil]

[Text] In the past few days, a fair amount of information and explanation has emanated from official sources on the state of the nation's economy. The president's address to the relevant National Assembly committees is one that has put the matter in black and white.

The long and short of what has been said is that Nigeria is at the moment experiencing declining revenue in crude oil sales. The prevailing circumstance is that the country now produces less crude oil than anticipated and this is bound to adversely affect the level of projected revenue and, in turn, the government's development programs.

For the benefit of [words indistinct], the present economic situation was predictable to some extent. This is because the industrialized countries of the world, especially the Western nations, had for quite some time embarked on a number of measures aimed at reducing their oil consumption. One of the most familiar of the measures has been the incessant campaign on energy conservation, on the pretext that some measure of success has been achieved in this direction. Another strategy is the one that lays emphasis on the discovery and exploitation of new sources of energy. Already, nuclear energy has been developed on commercial scales in most of the industrialized nations. And this is in spite of the vocal opposition of environmentalists who consider the venture an undue risk. The argument is based on the possibility of breakdowns or risks from radioactive material which could wipe out the surrounding population. Remarkable successes have also been recorded in the area of development of solar energy. In addition, the use of coal is becoming more and more attractive to those nations that have a commercial reserve of it and who have never insisted that the industrial nations have been carrying on a systematic program of oil stockpiling.

In a way, the whole program will appear as a normal economic safeguard for self-reliance in energy use. However, it is now difficult for the Western oil companies and their governments to deny the charge that they had, in fact, been laying a kind of economic siege on oil-producing nations, among whom Nigeria is a permanent member. These oil companies are now cashing in

on the countries' carefully planned assault on OPEC. They are blackmailing some members of the organization to reduce their oil price to the level the British North Sea oil is being offered for sale. There have been convincing reports that the United States, in particular, is behind the price manipulation.

Somehow, the whole episode is going by the way of calculated economic open confrontation stimulated by the Western oil consumers. And in the wake of such a comprehensive economic attack on OPEC, there are still mandatory responses on our own part. The first is for OPEC itself to continue with the spirit of solidarity all the members showed during their last meeting. The current oil glut can only be reversed through the planned reduction in oil output. It is an antidote necessary to suppress the economic poison now being handed out by the Western industrialized nations to the oil producers.

The other imperative response is for our people to rally around the government to surmount the present strains and stresses in our economy. As the president observed, the present situation does not call for undue panic. What is essential for this nation is to spend only on essentials, thereby reducing the level of payments for imports. Also, the challenges of the present economic realities suggest that the country should continue to pursue with vigor those programs that will make us be self-sufficient in food production and other essential consumer goods. Of course, the prevailing situation equally demands that we cut our dress according to the size of our cloth. What all these boil down to is that this country has to continue to strive to be resilient in the face of the current conspiracy to undermine its economic progress.

CSO: 4700/1048

BRIEFS

PAPERS DISTURBED BY RAWLINGS--The recent pronouncements made by Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings that Ghanaians would never again be given the chance to elect their leaders is the subject discussed by the NATIONAL CONCORD. The paper admits that this very man who once opposed dictatorship has now not only turned around to impose but has in fact blindly mounted a crusade causing the death of 2,700 precious lives. Against this background, the CONCORD calls on Jerry Rawlings to lead Ghana back from the brink of disaster. The SATELLITE is disturbed very much about events in that neighboring country, especially as narrated by the former Ghanaian high commissioner to Nigeria, Alhaji Yusuf Patti. In the view of the paper, it is the feeling of insecurity that has caused thousands of Ghanaians to flee the country into neighboring states. However, the SATELLITE contends that Nigeria has its own problems to grapple with and as such, can do no more than sympathize with Ghanaians in whatever government they choose for themselves. [Excerpt] [AB271045 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Mar 82]

PAPER ON OPEC WARNING--The NEW NIGERIAN carries the banner headline "OPEC Warns Oil Companies, Restore Purchases From Nigeria Or..." in a front page lead story. The paper reports that Nigeria has suddenly become the most important factor in the world oil crisis. According to the NEW NIGERIAN, OPEC had told Western oil companies to restore purchases from Nigeria or face the possibility of being blacklisted. Quoting sources from OPEC, the NEW NIGERIAN adds that the organization is concerned that the oil companies have slashed their Nigerian purchases to pressurize the country into cutting its price in line with Britain which exports the same kind of crude and which brought about the oil crisis as a result. The NEW NIGERIAN concludes that the dramatic turn in events was highlighted when Saudi Arabia, the leading member of OPEC, told four Western oil companies that they had until today to restore their former level of oil purchase from Nigeria or face sanctions. [Excerpt] [AB292127 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 29 Mar 82]

PRESS ON ECONOMIC CRISIS--An announcement last week by the federal government as regards the country's economic position engages the attention of the NATIONAL CONCORD. The CONCORD attributes the financial situation to the oil glut as well as to the mass importation of foreign goods into the country. It however adds that the situation is not unusual as Nigeria is a mono-economy whose fate is dictated by market conditions. The paper therefore blames the situation on planners and economic advisers whom, it says, lack the ability

to read danger signals in good time. As a remedy, the CONCORD advises President Shehu Shagari to push forward with detailed plans to combat the mess. The PUNCH writes on the intention of the federal government to slash the price of Nigeria's oil from \$35.5 to \$31.9. The paper expresses fear that this could lead to a break-up of OPEC and advises that care should be taken in the interest of Nigeria and OPEC. The DAILY STAR is sad that the transnational corporations that drill oil in the country are set to blackmail Nigeria to change her oil price from the OPEC price. The paper describes these oil-drilling companies as economic vampires who suck the economic blood of developing nations. The STAR feels that the time has come for Nigeria to reassess her economic situation and redetermine her priorities by forgetting grandiose projects. [Excerpt] [AB011243 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Apr 82]

PAPER OPPOSES OIL PRICE CUTS--The NEW NIGERIAN explains the prevailing market conditions as they affect oil and suggests that the federal government must be firm in rejecting any call for the reduction of Nigeria's crude oil price. The paper is convinced that any attempt to do the contrary will not only amount to submission to blackmail from the West but will most significantly prove dangerous in the light of OPEC decisions at the last Vienna meeting. In view of the short-fall in the nation's economic activity, the NEW NIGERIAN still maintains that Nigeria should not withdraw from the OPEC, advising that the state governments are duty bound to stop their excessive borrowing from external sources. Furthermore, the paper contends that there must be sacrifices from every quarter. The controversy among members of the OAU over the question admitting the SDAR into the organization is discussed by the NIGERIAN TIDE. The paper is in support of a statement by President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone that it was imperative first for a referendum to be conducted in the SDAR before the OAU could take any decision on whether or not to admit the republic. The step is, in the view of the TIDE, the only positive move toward finding a lasting solution to the dispute between Morocco and the Polisario Front over the territory. [Excerpts] [AB031319 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 82]

ISRAEL, TAIWAN INVITATIONS--The controversy between officials of the federal government and some members of the National Assembly over the attendance of Israel and Taiwan at the forthcoming interparliamentary union conference is examined by the DAILY TIMES. According to the TIMES, what ought to have been considered while deciding on which countries to invite for the conference is Nigeria's foreign policy toward Israel and Taiwan. The paper feels the organizers of the meeting should have consulted officials of the Ministry of External Affairs before inviting Israel and Taiwan. The TIMES, however, says it is not too late to cancel the invitation to these countries as this is necessary in the interest of good image in the international system. The topic that engages the attention of the NIGERIAN TIDE is the alarm raised by the chairman of the Nigerian Port Authority, NPA, that the authority loses business to operators of private jetties. The paper says the call by the chairman deserves urgent consideration not only for the economic (?fraud) involved but also because of the potent danger it poses to the security of the nation. However, the TIDE is happy that the NPA has set up a panel to investigate the activities of private jetties as they affect the nation's

economy. The paper urges the panel to unearth how delivery papers are obtained from the port by nonimporters. [Excerpts] [AB051331 Lagos International Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Apr 82]

JANUARY OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--The decline in crude oil production and export in the country has been attributed to the worsening condition of the world oil market. A statement issued by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation said that crude oil production for the month of January amounted to 54,387,595 barrels while the amount of oil exported during the month was 45,390,617 barrels. The figures represented an average daily production rate of 1.75 barrels [as heard] with that of export at 1.46 million barrels compared to the preceding month. The statement added that while a decrease of 2 percent in production and 8 percent in export was recorded, the posted prices for the Nigerian crude oil remained constant throughout the month under review. [Text] [AB061550 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Apr 82]

FAKLAND'S NEGOTIATIONS URGED--Nigeria has urged the British and Argentine governments to enter into a negotiation aimed at resolving their long standing dispute over the Falkland Islands. In a statement issued in Lagos yesterday, the government advised that care must be taken in the negotiation for the interest of the inhabitants of the island, including their right to determine their own future. It pointed out that Nigeria gives full support to the UN Security Council resolutions which among other things, called for a negotiated settlement of the matter in dispute. Successive Nigerian governments, the statement added, have attached the greatest importance to the United Nations organization and in particular its resolutions which aim at peaceful resolutions of crises. [Text] [AB081422 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 8 Apr 82]

CSO: 4700/1048

SEMINAR HELD IN DAR ES SALAAM ON PALESTINE PROBLEM

Salim's Opening Speech

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE international community has been called upon to support the struggle of the Palestinian people for the sake of global justice, peace and security.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim said this yesterday morning when opening a one-day seminar at the University of Dar es Salaam seeking to enlighten Tanzanians on the problem of Palestine.

He said international efforts in support of this objective were indispensable and within each state lies the task of sensitising and mobilising public opinion towards that important goal.

However, Ndugu Salim noted, that the seminar was taking place at a time when there was a dramatic escalation of the provocative and repressive policies of the Israeli occupationist authorities in the West Bank.

This latest development coupled with earlier illegal measures of Israel to annex the Syrian Golan Heights as well as other measures calculated to consolidate Israeli occupation of the Arab lands, were illustrative of the real danger to peace and

security in the Middle East, Ndugu Salim said.

He said the Palestinian people have not only been denied their inalienable right to self-determination, but they have been uprooted from their homeland, dispossessed of their lands and properties, and rendered refugees living in abject poverty and squalor.

'There was time when attempts were made to deny the fact of their very existence as people, like the chilling remarks of the late Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir who asked: "Who were the Palestinians?", Ndugu Salim pointed out.

He said the formation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1964 had been a turning point for Palestinians because through their resistance, they have effectively preserved their identity as people and made the world to recognise them.

Ndugu Salim told the seminar participants that in consideration of the Middle East and Palestinian questions, two parallel developments merit particular mention.

First, the actions and policies of Israel. The annexation of the Golan Heights like the unilateral move to annex Arab Jerusalem represent Israel's policies of outright expansionism in total violation of United Nations decisions and international law.

The UN has rightly condemned these actions, but clearly a more firm international response to meet this challenge was required.

The other development, Ndugu Salim said, was the evolution of the Palestinian people's struggle. In the aftermath of the 1967 and 1973 wars, the PLO had developed into an authentic liberation movement and succeeded in gaining major diplomatic victories, he added.

He explained that the successes of the Palestinian resistance has been a source of great inspiration to the national liberation movements in Africa.

But the solidarity that prevails between PLO and the African liberation movements also emanated from the knowledge that there existed a mounting collaboration between Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

Final Session

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 27 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Excerpt]

THE seminar seeking to enlighten Tanzanians on the problem of Palestine ended in Dar es Salaam last night with a call on African countries which broke diplomatic relations with Israel to cut the commercial ties as well.

In one of the resolutions, the seminar said progressive countries should stop all kinds of contact with Israel as a necessary and logical demonstration of disapproval to Israel's actions.

The seminar also saluted the Palestinians in the "occupied territory" for resisting Israeli repression, denounced the regime for killing defenceless civilians inside and outside Israel. The United States, in particular, and western Europe in general were condemned for supporting Israel and condoning its crimes against the opinion of the international community.

The seminar reaffirmed its "total support to the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), as the legitimate representative of people of Palestine and their aspirations — the cardinal one being the establishment of an independent state in their home land".

During the debate, an 85-year old man narrated how the Israeli nation evolved

from the blues and condemned the US for being responsible for crimes committed by Israel against the Palestinians.

Ndugu Aristotle P. Matis, once a member of parliament for Arusha, said he was born and grew up in Palestine before coming to Tanzania.

He said he witnessed Jews first coming to Palestine, claiming they were coming back to their historical homeland. The movement, he said, was "very ruthless in character and had American support from the very start".

The US should shoulder all the blame for injustices and suffering of the Palestinians who, he said, were reduced to animals by Jews who established Israel in 1948. "Who are the Palestinians in Israel? They are nothing completely. They are treated like animals, like beasts".

People who had never witnessed injustices, and crimes committed by Israel to Palestinians, he said, could hardly understand what he was talking about.

He dismissed as "rubbish" claims that Palestine historically belonged to Jews, saying he was in Palestine when the view was being propagated.

"God made only one meeting to allocate Palestine

to the Jews and forgot the rest of us! Where did he meet them?" he asked amidst cheers.

Jews, he explained, have a religion "that knows and favours them only".

A representative of Beirut-based Centre for Palestine Studies, Ndugu Samir Gerjes, said Palestine was for 13 centuries under muslim rule — first Arabs and later Turkish — and Jewish settlements were allowed by Ottoman Turks in the past century.

Supporting Ndugu Matis, Ndugu Gerjes said if transitory occupation of Israel by Jews was to give them a "historic right" to that country, "then it may be urged that the Arabs, who occupied Spain continuously for 800 years, could claim that country, while the Italians could claim the British Isles and the Red Indians demand the withdrawal from the Americas of all those who settled in the western hemisphere and now call themselves Americans, Canadians and Latin Americans.

If all nations were to adopt the strange Zionist logic, the world would be in utter chaos; and the present international system would be shaken from its very foundations", he said.

CSO? 4700/1053

POWER SUPPLY IN MWANZA TO 'IMPROVE CONSIDERABLY'

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Nestas Kageuka]

[Text]

POWER supply is to improve considerably in Mwanza town in the coming few days following the rehabilitation of one of the three generators which broke down at the Nyakato power plant, Deputy Minister for Water and Energy, Ndugu Edgar Maokola Majogo said in Mwanza yesterday.

He told reporters after he visited the Nyakato power plant as well as the one at Mwanza town, that he had been assured by the two foreign technicians rehabilitating the three generators that one of them would be ready by the end of this month.

The Deputy Minister said that once the generator was completed, it was anticipated that Mwanza town power supply would return to normal and people would be able to get their supply without interruptions.

He said that the repaired generator would increase power supply in the town to about eight megawatts, almost enough to meet the

town's demand. At present power supply stands at five megawatts forcing TANESCO to ration electricity to industries and domestic use.

Ndugu Maokola Majogo who is on a routine tour of the ministry's projects in the region said that the rehabilitation of other two generators would continue until all of them were completed.

After completion of the repairs, he added, work would start on rebuilding the foundations of the generators to avoid future breakdowns.

Meanwhile, authorities in Mwanza region will meet soon with industrialists to consider when the various industries here including the Mwanza Textile Mill would resume working following the completion of the repairs.

A number of industries were forced to close down, sending their workers on compulsory and unpaid leave after the breakdown of the three generators at the Nyakato power station early this year.

CSO: 4700/1053

DISTRICTS TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RUNNING DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE re-establishment of district authorities is aimed at widening the decentralisation policy from regional to district levels.

This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday at a press conference by the Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Local Government and Co-operatives, Ndugu J.O. Max.

He said under the new decentralisation policy all districts would be responsible for the running of development activities, which include health services, education, revenue collection and development planning.

At present all the planning and funding of districts are done by Regional Development Directors.

Ndugu Max said there would be 80 district authorities to be headed by the District Executive Directors.

He said the Prime Minister's Office last December conducted a one-month course at the Mzumbe Institute of Development Management (IDM) in Morogoro to prepare the

prospective directors. The course was attended by 120 participants.

He said most of the participants to the course were the present District Development Directors (DDD's). However only 80 out of the 120 participants would be selected regardless of one's previous background.

He also said 60 prospective district treasurers were attending a two-month course at IDM and that another batch of 60 would be admitted after this course.

Ndugu Max said the treasurers will be fully equipped with the District Council Financial Memorandum to enable them to keep clean books of accounts.

He said a similar course with different syllabi would be conducted for district planning officers.

On press reports that regional and district development offices would cease to exist, Ndugu Max said "it is not true that the RDD offices will close down, but those of the DDDs will. However, the RDD offices will have nothing to do with the operations of the district authorities."

CSO: 4700/1053

MAX SAYS BILLS FOR REESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVES TO BE TABLED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text] THE re-establishment of co-operative societies will go hand-in-hand with the formation of a new corporation to handle auditing, supervision and inspection of books of accounts of co-operative societies, it was announced in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu John Max told pressmen that bills for the re-establishment of co-operative societies and for the formation of the "co-operative audit and supervision corporation" would be tabled before the National Assembly which begins its seating in Dodoma on April 20.

Alongside with the two bills, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, will table a bill seeking to amend the Tanzania Rural Development Bank Act of 1971 in order to allow co-operative societies and unions subscribe for shares of the bank, Ndugu Max said.

The co-operative societies act would repeal and replace the Co-operative Societies Act of 1968 to make better and more comprehensive provisions with regard to the establishment, constitution and functioning of the co-operative societies in conformity with the government's decision to strengthen co-operatives, he said.

Ndugu Max said the bill introduces a new section which provides for the act to apply

throughout the country — it presently applies only to Tanzania Mainland.

The objectives of co-operative societies contained in the proposed act are; to accelerate the building of socialism, to foster the development of co-operative farming, to satisfy the cultural needs of their members and to improve the material living conditions of their members.

Ndugu Max said under the new structure of co-operatives, the act would provide for three levels of co-operative societies which would be formed. These are: the primary society, the co-operative union and the federation of co-operative unions.

It is envisaged under the act that a primary society might be formed for a village where it is economically viable, otherwise it may be formed for two or more villages.

A co-operative union may be formed for a region and where it is economically viable, for a district or districts, Ndugu Max said.

Functions of secondary societies (co-operative unions) include; the marketing of agricultural products or natural products, the distribution of agricultural inputs to primary societies, the provision of finance for the purchase of agricultural products, the operation of ser-

vices for the transportation of agricultural products and other commodities.

The deputy principal secretary said among functions of the "apex organisation" (federation of co-operative unions (Washirika) include to provide, organise and supervise effective centralised services for the co-operative movement and for co-operative education and training and in particular the co-ordination of economic plans for member societies.

Other functions of Washirika would be: to ensure efficiency and uniformity on the conduct of the business of its member societies, to carry on, encourage and assist in educational and advisory work relating to co-operative enterprise, to reduce operating costs by arranging group bonding of co-operative society employees and also to provide consultative services to member societies.

Ndugu Max said various types of co-operative societies can be formed. These include societies for rural development, industrial co-operative societies — covering artisans, craftsmen's and contracting societies, co-operative societies for producers of natural products as well as building constructions and housing societies — savings and credit societies and consumer societies.

NBC TO STREAMLINE FOREIGN BRANCH IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) will streamline its Foreign Branch in Dar es Salaam, involving the opening up of foreign sections at all other NBC branches in the city in order to serve the customer better.

A statement issued over the weekend by the NBC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Amon Nsekela, said the move would take effect from April 1, this year.

He said effective from the date, outward mail transfers and drafts would be issued directly at all NBC branches in the city and not necessarily the Foreign Branch.

These, he added, would be processed at a branch where the respective customer maintains an account.

However, the signatures on these payment instruments will continue to be verified at the Directorate of International Operations.

Telegraphic transfers will continue to be routed through

the Foreign Branch where test keys are centralised with the exception of a few which are maintained at other branches.

Ndugu Nsekela also said that encashment of travellers' cheques would immediately be handled at the customer's branch while effective from April 8, processing of letters of credit would be handled at Masdo House and Clock Tower Branches.

He added that by June 1, Bank House and City Drive branches were expected to start processing letters of credit for their own customers.

He said all accounts with less than 40 per cent business content should have been transferred out of the Foreign Branch by July 1 while suitable a place was being sought for an extension of the Foreign Branch to deal with external accounts.

The move is part of the Bank's broader exercise to decentralise its services in a bid to improve operations.

CSO: 4700/1053

TANZANIA, MOZAMBIQUE APPROVE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Tanzania and Mozambique yesterday reviewed the 1981/82 implementation report and approved the 1982/83 programme of action for economic and technical cooperation as provided by the Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation.

In a joint communique issued in the city at the end of the session, the two sides agreed to stress on development of balanced trade, as well as increase in technical co-operation in the fields of health, education, agriculture, natural resources and industry.

This is particularly true with the drawing up of a concrete programme of action for 1982/83 in various sectors in accordance with the capabilities of both countries, the communique said. This was observed as an outcome of the accumulated experiences in the bilateral cooperation since the formation of the joint commission.

The communique said after the two sides reviewed the progress achieved in various areas of co-operation, they noted the positive implementation of all decisions adopted during the sixth session held in Maputo in March last year, adding, however, that much more could have been achieved in some areas.

The joint Commission covers trade, industry, finance, transport, communications, public works and agriculture.

Others are natural resources, education, health, information and culture, livestock, diplomatic and consular affairs.

The meeting agreed that the eighth session of the commission be held in Mozambique in the first quarter of 1983.

Members of the 12-man Mozambican delegation leave Dar es Salaam this morning for a three-day tour of the northern tourist circuit and a visit of small scale industries and the General Tyre Company in Arusha. They return to Dar es Salaam on Friday.

CSO: 4700/1053

EDUCATION REVIEW COMMISSION SUBMITS REPORT TO NYERERE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The Presidential Education Review Commission yesterday submitted its final report to President Nyerere in Dar es Salaam, calling for major changes in the country's educational system during the next 20 years.

The report, compiled into two volumes with a total of 504 pages, is a result of 17 months of intensive research by the Commission which was appointed in November 1980 to review the country's education and recommend a future education programme for the country.

The report, submitted to Mwalimu at his Mwasani residence calls for a new structure starting 1985. The proposed structure envisages six years of primary education, three years and two years of first and second phase Ordinary Level secondary education respectively, two years of Advanced Level secondary education and three years in institutions of higher learning.

According to the Commission, the present education set-up which involves seven years of primary education, four years of Ordinary Level secondary education, two years of Advanced Level secondary education and three years of University training, left much to be desired.

The commission felt that the current system which has been in force since independence in 1961, did not take into account various intervening programmes in the country's education system such as a year of military training in national service camps, two years of working

prior to joining higher learning institutions and in other cases one year of internship programmes.

The Commission which was headed by the Minister for Minerals, Ndugu Jackson Makweta, has proposed that the provision in the Musoma Resolution requiring Form Six leavers to work for two years prior to joining higher learning institutions, be scrapped off.

It said students who would qualify to join higher learning institutions but fail to do so within two years time, would be deemed to have forfeited their right.

The Commission proposed that such students would only be allowed to join the institutions upon passing special examinations prepared by respective institutions.

On university education, the Commission has proposed that the University of Dar es Salaam be expanded to enable it have an annual student enrolment of 10,000 from the present in-take at

slightly over 2,000 students a year.

It has recommended that the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science of the University of Dar es Salaam, be made an independent university as soon as possible.

It called upon the Government to establish a training hospital for the University of Dar es Salaam's Faculty of Medicine.

The Commission also called for the introduction of University Studies by Correspondence (USC) which would be conducted under the aegis of one of the country's universities.

The Commission further recommended that the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in collaboration with the Ministry of Health should prepare a programme for the introduction of day-care centres in the country.

The Ministry of National Education, the Commission said, should prepare a comprehensive curriculum for the centres and formulate plans for the training of the teachers.

On ways to reduce the burden on the government in meeting education costs, the Commission

recommended that in future students at all levels, should pay for their stationery, board, food

and travel expenses. The government, it said, should only meet tuition expenses.

It recommended that students in institutions of higher learning, who would not be able to meet the expenses, should get loans from the Government, payable upon completion of their courses.

The Commission toured all Mainland regions to seek views of education officers and members of the public.

The Commission also visited several countries in Africa, Europe and Asia where they discussed structures and systems of education in those countries.

The 13-member Commission, was split up into four working committees education expansion; curriculum development and evaluation; administrative structure and recruitment; welfare and remuneration of teachers.

The commission members also split into three working group which reviewed educational systems in Africa, Europe and the Far East. [as published]

At yesterday's ceremony, Ndugu Makweta told Mwalimu that the Commission's work attracted great response and expectation. It is made up of "ideas from the people and every word we have used in formulating these recommendations has been very carefully considered".

The report, however, has only been printed but it is yet to be adopted as a government document, Ndugu Makweta said.

CSO: 4700/1053

MBEYA DEVELOPMENT BODY ENDORSES EXPANSION OF MUNICIPALITY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Mbeya Regional Development Committee has endorsed recommendations for an 87 per cent expansion of the area of the municipality to allow for a 20-year development plan for the town.

The recommendations to be sent to the Prime Minister's Office for authorisation note that the municipality areas will be extended by 81 square kilometres bringing the total area to 175 square kilometres.

Areas recommended for inclusion in the municipality are Uyole Itenzi and Salanga villages, the western side of the Uyole Agricultural Centre, Iwambi West, and Loleza mountains to the north.

The expansion will provide for 30,000 residential plots bringing the total number of plots to 62,300 in the area according to *Shihata* reports.

In a heated debate over the expansion, the Mbeya Rural

Member of Parliament, Ndugu Patrick Sina said if the municipality has failed to care for existing boundaries how could it care for the expanded ones.

The Chairman of the Committee, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru said although the municipality has failed to care for existing boundaries, it is essential to expand so as to make room for future development projects.

He said that over and above the increase in industries the working force would also be increased from 101,000 to 300,000.

Ndugu Ngombale Mwiru who is also the Regional Commissioner warned officers in the municipality against greedy tendencies particularly over the new villages being included in the township.

CSO: 4700/1053

LINKS BETWEEN EXTENSION, RESEARCH FARM SERVICES TO RESUME

Lusaka DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Tanzania intends to re-introduce links between extension and research agricultural services disrupted during the decentralisation exercise in the mid-70s, Agriculture Minister John Machunda has said.

Professor Machunda was speaking in Dar es Salaam at the week-end, during discussions with an Indian agricultural scientist, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan.

He said the re-organisation reflected the Government's awareness that professionalism in the agricultural sector should be given high priority for increased production.

The Minister pointed out that under-investment in agriculture had contributed to Tanzania's food problems. "Ours is an agricultural oriented economy and by under investing we can't expect our economy to advance," he added.

The Indian researcher who arrived last Saturday for a four-day visit as a guest of the Government said India's years of experience showed that a sound research programme was necessary to sustain a dynamic agricultural production.

Dr Swaminathan gave a public lecture at the Institute of Finance Management in Dar es Salaam yesterday on "Strategy for Agricultural Development."

He leaves for Morogoro Region today where he will visit the Ilonga Agricultural Research Station at Kilosa and the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Dar es Salaam.

Before returning to India on Wednesday, Dr Swaminathan is expected to pay courtesy calls on President Nyerere and Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya.

CSO: 4700/1053

SURVEY SHOWS MANY POULTRY RAISERS 'BARELY SURVIVING'

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 28 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji and Patrick Mwanukuzi]

[Text] DAR ES SALAAM poultry keepers are finding the going rather tough in the face of acute chicken feed shortfalls over the past one year, and some have already abandoned the business.

A two-week survey by the *Sunday News* has shown that many seasoned poultry keepers are barely surviving, with egg production having fallen by as much as 50 per cent because of poor-quality chicken feed.

According to informed sources, the problem apparently stems from difficulties in obtaining vital ingredients like fishmeal by the National Milling Corporation (NMC) which commands 99.9 per cent of the chicken feed market in the country.

NMC Animal Feed Manager F. Shoo told this newspaper that 1981 was the worst in the country's animal feed production, forcing prices of raw fishmeal to rise from 7/25 to 60/- per kilo within one year.

Still, the supply of the commodity was hard to come by, and the NMC's traditional supply centres in Kigoma and Mwanza were last year supplying the corporation only 100 tons a month instead of the required 400 tons.

As a result, NMC resorted to alternative feed ingredients like amino-acid composites, but with serious repercussions on hatchability.

Ndugu S.A. Somji, for instance, said during the survey that hatchability at his Mbezi beach farm was down to 25 per cent instead of the usual 80 to 85 per cent.

According to Ndugu Somji, 1,000 layer birds could normally produce between 650 to 700 eggs a day, but production was now down to a mere 250 eggs a day.

A seasoned poultry keeper, Ndugu John Kasidi, has said meanwhile that he was finding it rather difficult to maintain his 5,000 layer birds which now laid only 1,000 eggs instead of the 10,000 eggs he usually got in good years.

Ndugu Kasidi, who entered the business in 1961 in Malya, is now in Dar es Salaam. He said the parent stock and layers both required a regulated and consistent feed formula.

Many poultry keepers interviewed felt that producing their own feed would prove rather costly, and said this would subsequently push up consumer prices even further.

But, the National Agricultural and Food Corporation, which runs a chick farm at Kigamboni in Dar es Salaam plans to establish its own feed plant to meet its needs.

Chick Farm Manager M. Munubi said during the survey that the feed production unit would give some 3,000 tons of feed a year — which is

just enough to run the farm at optimum production.

He said the farm was now experiencing difficulties in getting sufficient feed, as a result of which both broilers and layers at the farm were not getting the required complete meal for fattening them — either for meat or egg production.

Ndugu Munubi said egg production at the farm was down by 50 per cent, and feared that the situation was particularly bad for smaller poultry keepers who could easily be crowded out of business.

Private chicken feed formulators, however, seem to have found a way out of the crisis, and are churning out what they believe to be "required formula".

One such dealer, Micky Ndalul, has said he produced about 50 bags of complete feed a day from a formula developed for him by a veterinary science expert, and later checked in Dar es Salaam laboratories.

He said it was not always easy to get the ingredients, but added he always maintained a "complete meal" formula from, among other things, fishmeal, simsim and sunflower oil seed cake, pre-mixes (including minerals and vitamins) and maize grain. He declined further details on his formulation.

NMC uses, among other ingredients, vitamins, trace-minerals, maize grain, fish-meal and one of the oil seed cakes (cotton, simsim or sunflower).

In another development, a sampled survey has revealed that egg and chicken consumers are having to pay more and more for the commodities.

A tray of eggs which sold for 65/- only last December is now fetching between 90/- and 110/-. This compares badly with prices in the last two years, at a mere 30/- a tray.

Hoteliers are hardest hit with the consumer price increases. Some of them have

had to cut back on dishes requiring eggs.

The New Africa Hotel in the city is now paying some 100/- a tray, up from 60/- a few months ago. Hotel Manager F. Shao says the hotel required a minimum of 120 trays a day, and it has had to cut back on dishes that require egg ingredients.

Agip Motel, which usually buys chicken meat, has equally been affected by poor egg and broiler production. The hotel which normally bought 250 kilos of meat a day is now having to put up with between 150 to 200 kilos.

Efforts to get adequate supply and demand statistics from the Ministry of Livestock

Development over the period proved fruitless. A livestock Development Ministry official incharge of the poultry section, Ndugu M.R. Mgema, said actual figures were hard to come by as the ministry was still making an attempt to compile them — using the 1973 records of the defunct "Wafugaji wa Kuku Co-operative (WAKUKO) as a base.

However, a promotion manager with the Tanzania Livestock and Poultry Farmers Association (Sauti ya Wafugaji Tanzania) has said efforts were in hand to compile a census of keepers, layers and broilers and the country's demand for eggs and broilers.

CSO: 4700/1053

TIPER RESUMES FUEL OIL PRODUCTION AFTER THREE-MONTH STOPPAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Emma Faraji]

[Text] The Tanzanian and Italian Petroleum Refining Company Limited (TIPER) last Saturday resumed production of fuel oils after a three-month stoppage occasioned by major maintenance work conducted on the refining installations.

Normal maintenance on the installations takes 40-50 days, and this is done every 18 months. But this year two main furnaces had to be reconstructed and the work took slightly longer than usual, according to TIPER Managing Director, Mr V. Cognigni.

He explained that the furnaces had been running for 16 years and the pipe materials had naturally burnt out and were in need of replacement.

Mr. Cognigni assured fuel oil clients, mainly industries and large ships holders, that supplies would now be flowing as normal.

TIPER has plans to produce some 600-700 metric tonnes of fuel oil per day this year, which works out to a total production of 171,400 metric tonnes per year.

Countrywide fuel oil demand for this year is estimated at 164,400 metric tonnes. The surplus from TIPER is normally exported.

The quantity of fuel oil produced by the refinery is largely dependent on the type of crude oil being processed at any given time as the residue percentages vary from one type of crude to another.

Efforts to get the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) officials yesterday proved fruitless.

TPDC are responsible for the distribution of fuel oils and other petroleum products for the country and several firms in Dar es Salaam have claimed that they had incurred losses due to fuel oil shortages.

According to earlier press reports, the Friendship Textile Mills (URAFIKI), for instance, had by last week lost some 7.5 million/- due to lack of fuel oil to power their boilers.

Other industries which reportedly suffered production cut-backs were the Tanganyika Dyeing and Weaving Mills (SUNGURATEX) of Pugu Road in Dar es Salaam; Aluminium Africa; the Tanga Steel Rolling Mills; the Wazo Hill cement plant in Dar es Salaam; the Mwanza Textile Mills (MWATEX) and General Tyre (East Africa) Limited of Arusha.

CSO: 4700/1053

MSUYA INAUGURATES JAPANESE-BUILT BRIDGE IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Cleopa Msuya yesterday inaugurated an ultra-modern 65m/- Selander Bridge along Bagamoyo Road in Dar es Salaam.

The Bridge was constructed one month ahead of schedule by a Japanese construction firm Kajima. The bridge is to ease traffic flow to and from the city centre.

Works Minister Samwel Sitta describe the bridge as yet another technological feat from which the country's construction industrialian draw useful lessons.

Speaking before Ndugu Msuya formally cut the tape signalling the opening of the bridge, Ndugu Sitta said the Government had learnt a lot from the Japanese experts who have constructed the four carriageway bridge.

He said most of the lessons learnt involved work and financial procedures. "It is the intention of my ministry to investigate further on what we have learnt from this project, and propose to the Government on what we could emulate," he added.

The minister said that Kajima had offered some of its construction equipment to the Tanzania Government in addition to others which the government had bought.

The equipment include a pile driver, asphalt paver, two rollers a crane as well as a

crusher. An asphalt plant and a generator have been bought by the government, he said.

Ndugu Sitta expressed hope that the newly acquired equipment would contribute a lot to the strengthening of the country's construction capacity, especially in modernising Dar es Salaam roads.

He said the construction of the new bridge was part of efforts to ease congestion in Dar es Salaam roads. Other completed projects include the Port Access and Pugu Road projects.

Ndugu Sitta said although the Port-Pugu Road projects had eased traffic congestion, there was need to expand Bagamoyo and Morogoro roads to further smoothen traffic in the city.

However, he said this would depend on the state of the country's economy. He commended outside donors for their assistance towards modernisation of the country's efforts to modernise her roads.

The 75.75-metre bridge, built on reinforced concrete, is supported by sideways pillars (abutments) and rests on a foundation made of iron pipes pressed deep into the soil for between 22 and 29 metres. It can safely bear traffic of 45-ton vehicles, the Minister said.

The major parts of the bridge were completed in September and traffic started

flowing smoothly on the four-lane dual carriageway.

Last month Ndugu Sitta said the Ministry and the Japanese firm were considering possibilities of assigning local technicians trained on site some follow-up projects of a smaller magnitude, though no specific projects had been identified.

However, it had been agreed that two engineers from Kajima would remain behind to assist the local technicians in the initial stages of working on a follow-up project.

The Japanese Ambassador to Tanzania Mitsuo Asaba said at the ceremony that the project had added a new phase in the history of Tanzania's development. "The traffic development has a political and economic significance," he said.

He praised Tanzanian workers who worked with Japanese technicians saying that their eagerness to learn enabled completion of the project without accidents.

Others who attended the ceremony included the President of Kajima Corporation R. Ishikawa, Senior Managing Director of Nippon Koei, K. Nakamura — whose firm supervised the project — Tanzania's Ambassador to Japan, Ndugu Hassan Diria and the Mayor of Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Ramadhan Nyamka.

SUBMERGING OF MAZIWI ISLAND ELIMINATES TURTLE NESTING SITE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

THE most important nesting site for turtles in East Africa, tiny Maziwi island, north of Pangani town in Tanga region, has been submerged in water, marine researchers said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Two research officers with the Tanzania Fisheries Institute, Ndugu Jimmy Yonazi and Ndugu B.A.S. Mwamoto told the *Daily News* that reports that the island was no longer visible reached the Fisheries Directorate in Dar es Salaam late last year.

The two researchers subsequently dispatched there to ascertain the reports, found the former island totally encroached.

Furthermore, the researchers could not trace any turtle nests and the people along the Pangani coastline confirmed they no longer observed turtle activities along the beaches.

Ndugu Mwamoto said that although there was virtually no statistics on which to quantify the turtle population

in former Maziwi island, its disappearance has robbed the country the most important single nest ground in East Africa.

He said the research work done by a marine expert Mr. J. Frazier in 1974 revealed three species as resident breeders on the island: the oliver ridley (*lepidochelys olivacea*) which actually had no reported nesting area along the East African waters other than the Maziwi. The green turtle (*chelonia mydas*) had almost half of its entire East African population nesting on the island while the hawksbill (*eretmochelys imbricate*) was estimated to constitute half of its entire family on the island.

Ndugu Mwamoto explained that Tanzania has lost a lot following the submerging of the island.

He said the turtles are locally farmed for their edible meat. On the average, a mature green turtle may produce 100 kilogrammes of flesh steak which if sold at the current price of beef steak would fetch some 3,500/-.

Furthermore, the average turtle shell at the local tourist market may sell at 3,000/- implying that a single turtle would be worth about 6,000/-.

The researchers argued that Tanzania could have easily realised 6,000,000/- annually from sale of 1,000 turtles.

This monetary value was in addition to the tourist attraction that the turtles have in marine reserves, hence good source of foreign exchange. Some turtle products are said to contain curative properties, they added.

They said the disappearance of Maziwi was a process of more than two years, and should raise experts to study the present beach erosion along the Kunduchi Beach Hotel, Africana Village Hotel, the Rungwe Oceanic Hotel and other significant islands in the Tanzania coastal waters such as Pemba and Zanzibar. No human being was living on the former Maziwi island, which was run by the Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES DISCONNECTION OF TELEPHONES OF TPTC DEBTORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE government has sanctioned the disconnection of telephones to indebted customers of the Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC).

The Minister for Communications and Transport Ndugu John Malecela told *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the move was aimed at recovering 145m/- owed to TPTC by customers embracing government departments, public organisations and individuals.

An official of TPTC later told the *Daily News* that the amount represented outstanding bills for the past 10 months alone.

But according to the *Shihata* dispatch, Ndugu Malecela said TPTC might be forced to reallocate its services to potential customers now on the waiting list if bills for disconnected services would not have been paid by April 30.

Customers would further face possible prosecution in case of default. The move would also cover diplomatic missions and international organisations based in the country, the dispatch said.

The official refused to

disclose the names of TPTC's big debtors because of what he called "customer confidentiality".

However, TPTC had two types of arrangements for telephone bills payment — the composite account system and the individual account scheme, he explained.

Under the composite system, an organisation elected to settle invoices for its various telephone installations as one account and disconnection followed non-payment of bills for two consecutive months of charging, he explained.

Most government departments and a few organisations, he said, were under this arrangement. Their combined areas was 48m/- he revealed.

The balance of 97m/- was owed under the individual account scheme, he said, adding that some public organisations had rang up TPTC headquarters asking to be spared from the mass disconnections, "but the question is: Until when?"

Ndugu Malecela directed TPTC to make sure that all telephone bills were in future settled within the prescribed time.

NBC TO BE RESTRUCTURED IN NEXT FISCAL YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Simeon Ileta]

[Text]

THE organisational set-up of the National Bank of Commerce (NBC) will be restructured in the next financial year (1982/83) following several decentralisation measures recently endorsed by its Board of Directors to improve the bank's services.

The measures include the establishment of two more directorates at the head office and the setting up of "area offices" to take over the authority and decisions hitherto vested into the head office.

A statement issued by the NBC Chairman and Managing Director, Ndugu Nsekela in Dar es Salaam yesterday, said the bank's present organisational structure had become obsolete in view of the rapid growth of the bank, and had led to the deterioration of discipline, efficiency, honesty, promptness, accuracy and cleanliness.

The new directorates to be established at the head office will be for corporate services and for executive office. Each will be headed by a director.

The director of corporate services would take charge of the bank's buildings and works matters, maintenance and administrative services and printing and central stationery stores while the director of the executive office

would be in charge of the central secretariat, public relations, and organisation and systems departments.

Under the decentralisation measures, NBC will be divided into six banking areas (area offices), each under an assistant general manager with jurisdiction over a number of administrative regions headed by regional managers, Ndugu Nsekela said.

The areas are: Nyanza area (Mara, Kagera and Mwanza regions) headquartered at Mwanza; northern area (Singida, Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions) — Arusha; central area (Kigoma, Tabora, Dodoma and Shinyanga regions) — Tabora; southern highlands area, (Iringa, Mbeya and Rukwa regions) — Mbeya.

Others are: Southern area (Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma regions) — Mtwara; and the eastern area headquartered at Kibaha, covering Tanga, Morogoro, and Coast regions and the NBC branch in Zanzibar as well as all branches in Dar es Salaam Region apart from the big five branches in the city.

The five big branches in the city will report anything above their powers directly to the general manager or an appropriate director at the head office, Ndugu Nsekela said.

The NBC managing director said in his statement that several functions including inspection, internal audit, fraud investigation, manpower development and corporate services would be decentralised to the area offices to enable the bank respond responsibly to its mission, objectives and policies.

He said with the establishment of area offices and appointment of assistant general managers for the area offices, board area committees — answerable to the board of directors — would be established.

Ndugu Nsekela said the

essence of decentralising the NBC was to increase the scope for management development and mobility, maximise efficiency and to give to each assistant general manager in the area offices command of his area without jeopardising the purpose and integrity of the NBC as a whole.

To that end, he said, the Board had instructed that a firm of local consultants, working with the bank's organisations and systems department, be commissioned to recommend appropriate effective management controls to check the performance of decentralised units and advise the Board.

CSO: 4700/1050

INTERMITTENT STOPPAGES CAUSE LOSSES FOR TANGA CEMENT PLANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

INTERMITTENT stoppages have incurred the Tanga Cement factory losses amounting to some 102 million/-, an equivalent 83,200 tonnes of forgone production since the beginning of this year.

The 800 million/- plant which is now undergoing repairs has had to stop production thrice since January, and yesterday recorded the 52nd day of stoppage since then.

The factory's General Manager, Ndugu Jasper Blou told the *Daily News* in a telephone interview from Tanga yesterday that the plant would, however, resume production sometime next week.

He said the factory had been on and off due, partly to power failure and mechanical breakdowns.

The plant was first stopped on January 22, this year, for almost 40 days to allow technicians to relay bricks in the kiln.

The relaying of the bricks covered 24 metres of the kiln, he said, adding that the bricks got worn out fast because of temperature fluctuations

following power failures

Ndugu Blou said that the plant was switched off again on March 1 only to close a few hours later.

The kiln was started yet again on March 3, and operated for three days only. Since then, the plant has been idle, he explained.

Ndugu Blou said technicians were also repairing a seal between the kiln and the smoke chamber. The work is expected to be ready by next week.

The General Manager said efforts were, however, being made by both the Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) and his factory to find a permanent solution to power failures.

In September last year, the plant was paralysed for over two weeks for lack of dynamites used in quarries. The material is imported.

The plant, which serves mainly Arusha, Singida, Kilimanjaro, Lindi and Mtwara regions, started commercial production in December, 1980.

TPCC TO INCREASE PRODUCTION FOLLOWING KILN REPAIR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Tanzania Portland Cement Company (TPCC) plans to raise output to more than 300,000 tonnes this year following major overhauls to kiln number two.

TPCC General Manager, J. Rwoga, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the projected rise in output was much higher than that recorded last year when the company produced 247,500 tonnes.

Ndugu Rwoga said kiln number two, which had ground to a halt last March, became operational last month with assistance from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA).

Major modifications of the kiln, involving replacement of 11 out of its 49 metres and repair on the raw and cement mills, were undertaken.

As a result, the General Manager explained, all the three kilns were now operating, but not at full capacity to give the kilns longer life.

Kiln Number One had a rated capacity of 110,000 tons a year while Kiln Number Two was rated at 160,000 tonnes. Kiln Number Three was rated at 250,000 tons per annum, he said.

Ndugu Rwoga pointed out that the three kilns would operate at rated capacities based on daily clinker supplies of 350 tonnes, 500 and 800 tonnes, and operate 300 days in a year.

He said that it was always considered more economical to produce less than rated capacity for the plant to have a longer life.

Between July and February, this year, TPCC had produced 173,000 tonnes, of cement compared to 151,000 produced during the same period, last year.

The General Manager said his firm set a target of producing 148,000 tonnes of cement between July and December last year but managed to reach an output of 134,400 tonnes.

This represented 91 per cent of the target or 78 per cent of the rated capacities of phases one and three which were operational during that time.

Ndugu Rwoga said TPCC had set a target of 350,000 tonnes this year (July, 1981 and June, 1982). The target was 67 per cent of the rated capacity of all the three kilns, that is 520,000 tonnes.

However, he said there were signs of failing to achieve the target. On account of inadequate supplies of gypsum from Makanya and Mkomazi mines and due to necessary repairs to be carried out on phases one and three in the near future.

Ndugu Rwoga said that TPCC is in the process of re-laying the bricks (refractories) in kilns One and Three and it would take about three weeks on each kiln.

The stoppage of the kilns

while relaying refractories would reduce TPCC's production by about 25,000 tonnes. The first consignment of the refractories has arrived while the rest are expected soon from West Germany.

He also pointed out that inadequate supplies of gypsum, led to fluctuation in the cement production starting last month when supplies of the materials dropped from 1,000 tonnes daily to 600 tonnes.

On cement pricing, Ndugu Rwoga said effective November 7, last year, the Price Commissioner had introduced a new price structure with TPCC and Tanga Cement selling their product to Saruji Trucking Company at an ex-factory price of 655/- per tonne and 1,093/- per tonne respectively.

The Saruji Trucking Company in turn sold the cement to Regional Trading Companies and government projects at 1,217/- per tonne and 1,354/- retail.

Ndugu Rwoga explained that this meant TPCC and Tanga Cement Factory sold cement directly to the customers on behalf of the Saruji Trucking Company. The difference in prices offered by TPCC and Tanga plant were worked out on the basis of freight equalisation, he added.

TPCC supplies cement to all regions except Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Singida regions which are supplied from Tanga, Mtwara and Lindi regions are mostly supplied with cement coming from Mozambique.

CSO: 4700/1050

MINISTER URGES PUBLIC ENTERPRISE MANAGERS TO MINIMIZE COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 82 p 1

[Text]

MANAGERS of the country's public enterprises have been urged to minimise construction costs, and choose appropriate technology to help solve Tanzania's economic problems. Finance Minister Amir Jamal said yesterday.

Addressing members of the Finance Management Association of the Faculty of Commerce and Management at the University of Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Jamal noted that inadequate or faulty planning had cost the country much, and would continue doing so if the managers were not committed in this regard.

"I regret to say that public enterprise managers have shown a great deal to insensitivity towards the question of construction costs and towards the securing of appropriate technology", he said.

The Minister explained that the various areas of production and distribution in the country could be helped or hindered depending on how far the departments or organs concerned displayed insight and understanding of the underlying productive forces.

"I do not include in the category of productive forces, those gentlemen, and perhaps ladies as well, who move in prestigious vehicles with impressive briefcases containing papers", Ndugu Jamal said.

He added: "I have in mind the two-wheel cart pusher, or the mechanic on his bicycle with the tool-kit behind on the carrier, or the man with the pick-up doing a hundred odd jobs in a week".

The Minister cautioned that none of the latter "and thousands more in the villages"; should be frustrated in any way. "Government's regulating departments have an overriding obligation to ensure that everything is done to enable them produce the utmost they can", he added.

The Minister told the association's members that Tanzania had serious economic problems including a growing recurrent account deficit which could level at three billion shillings at the end of this financial year.

"Next year, it threatens to be higher still, because our revenues are not increasing proportionate to our costs of

running various services as was the case for the first 17 years of our independence", he said.

Ndugu Jamal outlined the tasks ahead of Tanzanians for economic survival and recovery. They include:

- Reduction of all operating and administrative costs in each organisation. He said the aim is to give a good price to the grower, economic prices to the consumer and to build up adequate reserve.

- Allocation of the meagre resources available to remove

- Closing down temporarily those activities which cannot be sustained because of non-availability of inputs so that the limited available resources could be channelled to the more critically needed production of essential goods and services.

- The need for comprehensive scrutiny of all government recurrent expenditure to ensure that it remained "more or less static in real terms", and

- Breaking the vicious circle the country is caught in. "It will only be broken when we produce more than we consume and invest the saving thus made in equipping ourselves for even greater production".

SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICIAL SAYS LAWS ON DESTITUTES MUST BE REVIEWED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Mar 82 p 3

[Text]

PARTY and government leaders should draw programmes to educate beggars and discourage them from flocking into towns.

Assistant Commissioner for Social Welfare in the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu M. Ndaka said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that the beggar problem has remained unsolved because township rules on destitutes established many years ago were not effectively implemented.

For instance, he cited cap. 105 empowered town and city councils to make by-laws to rehabilitate the disabled persons, but, he added, "nothing was done about it."

This law, he explained also empowered regional and district authorities to round up the beggars in towns and send them to their villages to work with their fellow villagers.

However, Ndugu Ndaka said it was high time the laws on

destitutes were reviewed. He said that it was unfortunate that the problem of beggars was left to the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare alone.

The Ministry, he said, was responsible for the disabled beggars who needed assistance but the able ones were under the towns or city councils' jurisdiction.

The Commissioner called for cooperation from public institutions, regional, district and village authorities in rehabilitating the beggars.

In Dar es Salaam, he said, some 80 beggars were rounded up in January this year and repatriated to their homes in Singida, Dodoma, Shinyanga, Mwanza and Tabora.

The number shot up to 125 last month, twenty of whom were children. These, Ndugu Ndaka said were also sent back home.

Beggars were expected to be rounded up yesterday evening and sent to their homes by rail today at 6 p.m. Ndugu Ndaka said yesterday that arrangements to send the beggars home had been finalised adding: "We will round them up this evening, (yesterday) and send them by rail tomorrow" (today).

CSO: 4700/1050

MSUYA URGES USE OF EXPERTS IN PLANNING VILLAGE, FARMS' EXPANSION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, yesterday directed district and regional Party and government leaders to seriously involve agricultural experts in planning the expansion of villages' communal farms and setting of yield targets to ensure that increased acreage went at par with increased yield per acre.

Ndugu Msuya said this at the start of his three-day official visit of Coast Region, when he addressed CCM and village leaders of Marumbo and Kitonga villages in Kisarawe District at two separate meetings during his tour of the villages.

He said that although the peasants had responded positively to the call to boost their farming and plant crops which were suitable in their respective areas, there was a danger that their efforts to increase acreage would be wasteful, if the farms were not cultivated in accordance with agricultural expertise.

Ndugu Msuya said that the district and regional authorities should mobilize all agricultural experts who were now attached to the district and regional development directorates, the crop authorities and village managers who were agriculturalists towards that goal.

The Prime Minister said that agricultural experts should be

able to advise the villagers on suitable crops for a given land, the best seeds and its proper storage, better ways of planting, fertilizers and to be able to estimate the target of the yield per given acre.

He said that the second phase in Tanzania's agricultural production efforts should be to adopt expertised agriculture to ensure that the efforts of the peasants were not spent on nothing.

The Prime Minister, who commended the two villages for their efforts to re-double their agricultural activities, warned that it would be useless to increase the acreage of their farms while the yield per acre remained stagnant or went down.

Citing the United States and Japan from which Tanzania has been importing foodstuff for sometime now, Ndugu Msuya said that these countries managed to "feed us" not because they cultivated large chunks of land but "because they have managed to increase their yield per acreage due to application of agricultural expertise".

At Marumbo and Kitonga villages the Prime Minister, who was accompanied by the Coast Regional CCM Chairman, Ndugu Masudi Fikirini Mtandika, the Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Moses Nnauye and the Minister for Justice, Ndugu Julie Manning, was shown cassava, orange, and coconut farms.

CROP AUTHORITIES EXPLORING WAYS TO REDUCE OVERHEAD COSTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Habib Nyundo]

[Text]

CROP authorities are exploring ways to reduce their overhead costs in response to President Nyerere's call to pay peasants at least 60 per cent of export earnings.

This has been revealed in Dar es Salaam by the Economic Advisor to the President, Professor S.M. Mbilinyi.

Ndugu Mbilinyi told *Shikata* at the weekend that the President's call meant that crop authorities had to cut their running costs and increase efficiency.

He said some of the authorities were already engaged in "self-examination" to identify possible areas in which costs could be reduced. He cited the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) as having gone a step forward in that respect.

During his recent tour of Mbeya Region, Mwalimu directed crop authorities to reduce their running costs so as to pay more money to the growers.

The President advised the authorities to set aside at least 60 per cent of the world market proceeds from crops for payment to peasants.

Professor Mbilinyi however pointed out that the cost-reduction exercise by the crop authorities would begin in earnest only after work on updating the books of accounts of the authorities was completed.

"The Ministries of Agriculture and Finance are co-ordinating efforts to update these books which are well behind schedule", he said.

On how producer prices are fixed, Ndugu Mbilinyi said the Marketing Development Bureau (MDB) of the Planning Division in the Ministry of Agriculture considers, in the case of food crops, the costings of the producer and that of the parastatal concerned.

It also reviews the prevailing local market situation and its prospects as well as considering the world market prices for the crops and the index of the standard of living in the country.

He said the MDB submits its report to the Minister for Agriculture who, with the Price Commission, prepares a paper to be presented to the Economic Committee of the Cabinet for final approval.

On export crops, the MDB focuses its attention on the world market prices and their trends. It scrutinises handling costs of crop parastatals and those of the producer and gauges the reaction of the producer with previous prices.

The Minister for Agriculture, Professor J.B. Machunda, has said the President's directive to the crop parastatals would be used as a yardstick to measure their marketing efficiency.

He conceded that there was a wide gap between producer prices and export prices, but emphasised that it was his Ministry's policy to maximize producer prices and cut overhead costs.

As part of the policy, Ndugu Machunda said, all direct costs involving extension staff under the crop authorities would be paid by the Ministry from next financial year.

Informed sources in the Ministry of Agriculture later explained that in an effort to reduce overhead costs, the crop parastatals would review their staff position, transport, storage and processing facilities. Possible measures would include lay-offs, the sources added.

MSUYA SAYS GOVERNMENT AIMS TO BUILD STRATEGIC FOOD RESERVES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, yesterday said Tanzania's agricultural production should be made more stable in order to prevent food shortages.

Food crops production in the country is still 'fragile', he noted, adding this led to shortages in the vent of bad weather.

He was addressing bishops who met yesterday at the St. Joseph Cathedral Parish Hall in Dar es Salaam to discuss the contribution of the Church in fighting the current food shortage in the country.

The Premier explained that lack of a systematic method of cultivating crops suitable for a particular area over successive season, shortage of basic farm implements and non-utilisation of modern farming techniques led to fragile agricultural production.

Tanzania's farming should have a firm and stable base so that the country's peasants were not at the mercy of violent weather changes, he said.

The country should go for irrigation both at large and small scale so that the available arable land was fully utilised, the

Premier said.

He said the present shortage of food was made serious by the failure of some of the erstwhile self-sufficient villages to feed themselves.

The country had, as a result, to procure and distribute food to such areas whereas in the past food was only bought by the National Milling Corporation (NMC) for distribution in urban areas and in institutions.

The number of those who depended on food distributed by the NMC had increased, he explained.

The Prime Minister said, for example, that food had to be sent to Dodoma Rural District between now and the harvesting period. In Kondo, about 25 per cent of the people in the district depend on marketed food.

In Mpwapwa District, food was being needed for 35 per cent of the residents, he said.

Ndugu Msuya said that Tanzania had to prevent post-harvest losses and improve transport so that more food was available for the people. He said the Government's objective was to build strategic food reserves to

store food harvested in the bountiful seasons for use when the harvest was bad.

He asked the bishops to assist villages around church agricultural projects so that they too improved their farming.

Inviting the Prime Minister, The Tanzania Episcopal Council Chairman, Bishop Mario Mbulunde, said the Church had various agricultural projects in a number of regions in the country.

These are at Tabora (cassava farming), at Rulenge, Mtwara, Musoma and Dodoma (irrigation), at Njombe (modern livestock keeping).

Ndugu Mbulunde asked for government permission for the Church to build storage facilities in villages and strategic areas, and to purchase food from the growers and the NMC for distribution to those in need of it.

They also asked the Government to allow them to install grinding mills in villages and urban areas where the people needed them. Permission was also sought for the distribution of food from anywhere in the country to areas hit by the current shortage.

TANZANIA, USSR ISSUE COMMUNIQUE CONDEMNING PRETORIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt] Tanzania and the Soviet Union have called for concerted political and economic pressure by progressive forces the world over to force Pretoria regime to accept a just settlement of the Namibian independence question.

A communique issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the end of a week-long visit to Tanzania by a five-man delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed the two countries' unflinching support to the Namibian people under SWAPO's leadership in their struggle against racist Pretoria's illegal occupation of their country.

The two sides called for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria and intensification of political pressure against the regime and its patrons.

The Soviet Parliamentary delegation, headed by a Vice-President of the Presidium of the Soviet Union, Ndugu Ivan P. Kalin, highly appreciated the prominent role played by Tanzania in the liberation struggles in southern Africa and in the Non-Aligned Movement, the communique said.

The Soviet and Tanzanian parliamentarians also stated in the communique their resolute support to the just struggle in the world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and called for the equitable restructuring of the lopsided international economic relations.

On bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the development of Soviet-Tanzanian relations in the political, cultural and economic spheres.

The communique said the two sides agreed to expand the existing ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Tanzania National Assembly as an important factor in cementing the Tanzania-Soviet relations.

The Soviet parliamentarians, the communique said, expressed appreciation over Tanzania's efforts in strengthening the national economy, education and health protection.

The Tanzanian parliamentarians also noted with appreciation the Soviet Union's contribution to the consolidation of world peace and its invaluable assistance to the southern African liberation struggle.

The delegation which arrived in the country on March 12 visited Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions.

They also met President Nyerere and Premier Cleopa Msuya.

The delegation's talks with Mwalimu touched on various world issues, Africa and the liberations struggle in southern Africa.

According to a State House statement, the leader of the delegation, Ndugu Ivan Kalin, delivered a special message to Mwalimu from the President of the Soviet Presidium, Ndugu Leonid Brezhnev.

CSO: 4700/1050

RICE HARVEST TERMED 'MAJOR STEP' TOWARD FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Paul Chintowa]

[Excerpt] The 260 million/- Dakawa Rice Irrigation Project in Morogoro Region is expected to yield between 6,000 and 7,000 tonnes of paddy during the 1981/82 season, the Project Manager, Ndugu Moses Kisugite, said over the weekend.

Ndugu Kisugite said the project, launched ten years ago, has a target of producing more than 14,000 tonnes of rice in the long run.

He was briefing the visiting Vice-Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ndugu Kong Jin Tae, who toured the 2,000 hectare farm and the proposed site of the Agricultural Institute for the Non-Aligned Countries in East, Central and Southern Africa..

The National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) which owns the farm was able to cultivate only half of the farm area this season, he said.

Ndugu Kisugite said the harvest, the first since the project took off in 1975, was a major step toward the country's goal of self-sufficiency in food. He attributed the success to the strong cooperation between the people of Tanzania and the DPRK.

He told the Vice-Premier that NAFCO was now putting final touches to the farm's rice mill which, on completion, would be able to mill more than five tonnes of paddy per hour.

He said the project was launched in 1975 through technical assistance from the DPRK after a countrywide survey for a suitable paddy farming area.

The project which is now being supervised by a team of British experts is financed by the World Bank, the African Development Bank (ADB), the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) and the Tanzania Government and is the country's largest farm after the Mbarali state farm in Mbeya Region.

CSO: 4700/1050

TANZANIA

CATA PROPOSES TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF SOME PROCESSING PLANTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 16 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] The Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA) has proposed the temporary closure of some of its processing factories and run others at half capacity in order to minimise an expected loss of 98 million/- in its operations this year.

The proposal, drawn by an emergency board meeting in Dar es Salaam recently has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture for consideration, a CATA official said in Mtwara over the weekend.

The official, Ndugu E.G. Moyo, informed a recent meeting of the Regional Development Committee (RDC) at Masasi that the proposals stemmed from a shortfall in the crop and world market trends this season.

He said the authority expected to purchase 69,600 tonnes of raw cashew from peasants but field reports showed that only about 40,000 tonnes would be obtained at the end of the season.

Ndugu Moyo told the meeting that besides the shortfall, the price of processed cashew had fallen by almost 34 percent and that of cashew kernel oil by 40 percent against last year's prices while the price of unprocessed cashews had raised.

According to Ndugu Moyo, CATA would export 36,000 tonnes of unprocessed cashews in a move to reduce the expected 98 million/- loss to about 65 million/-.

CATA has processing factories in Mtwara, Lindi, Coast and Dar es Salaam regions. Those considered for temporary closure are Masasi and Newala in Mtwara and Nachingwea in Lindi. The rest were to operate on a single shift from March 1 this year.

CSO: 4700/1050

CDA PROPOSES NEW CONTRIBUTION FORMULA FOR DODOMA'S DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Gabby Mgya]

[Text] The Capital Development Authority (CDA) has proposed the establishment of a new forum of contribution towards the development of the proposed new capital, Dodoma.

The forum--Dodoma Development Association--will mobilise commerce, industry, churches, associations, institutions and individuals to contribute to the growth of the capital designate.

The Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu George Kahama, said in a statement released in Dodoma over the weekend that the government has contributed substantially to the first stages of the development of Dodoma and so had CDA succeeded in attracting other funds for complementary development.

However, Ndugu Kahama noted that the building of a city was an enterprise so big and so diverse that the government and its agencies alone could not undertake to provide all the elements that go to make up the city.

Later, addressing a congregation of prominent businessmen, bankers, contractors, public corporations and private companies, leaders and religious organisations, Ndugu Kahama invited ideas for development of private and community projects.

He said as a major new initiative, CDA would shortly embark on a plan geared to set up companies with the participation of governmental agencies and the private sector to build shops, offices and housing.

It is envisaged that there will be a group of companies which will also be involved in hotels, cinemas and other developments designed to enhance the way of life of people in Dodoma and neighbouring areas.

CSO: 4700/1051

EXPERTS CLAIM TRADITIONAL DRUGS EFFECTIVE SNAKE BITE REMEDIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text] A research team of local experts has revealed that traditional drugs were more effective in curing snake bites than modern medicine.

According to an official of the Ministry of Information and Culture, Ndugu Daniel Ndagala, preparation was underway to collect the various types of botanical plants and tree-barks which produce the valuable snake-bite antidotes and make them available to all district and regional dispensaries for administering to victims of snake bites.

Ndugu Ndagala said that since 1977 the Ministry's Research Unit embarked on an intensive research of different types of snakes, their environment and habitat, food and anti-poison traditional medicinal compounds.

He said the team has scientifically proved that snakes are not dangerous reptiles as hitherto imagined by the general public. They can be easily caught and domesticated, while numerous traditional medicines have been "discovered" for rapid cure of snake infected wounds.

Ndugu Ndagala told the Daily News that the Ministry was prompted to conduct the research following reports that many lives and productive capacities of peasants in rural villages were threatened and curtailed by the presence of venomous snakes.

He said tribesmen in Mwanza and Tabora regions were particularly useful to the researchers because they had harnessed their traditional methods of healing snake-bites, and had even grasped techniques on performing snake dancing.

He said for example that one traditional practitioner, Daudi Mponeja had valuable knowledge in snake medicines and had set up a school at Ukiriguru in Mwanza Rural District for teaching students on traditional doses to administer to people bitten by snakes.

So far, 18 students have "graduated" from his school and were issued with certificates recognised by both the Ministry and the Game Division.

Ndugu Ndagala said the research has helped the Ministry enlist all local preventive drugs for snake-bites, the traditional vaccination methods, and other vomiting and bathing douches applied on the victims.

He said at the moment the researchers had no funds and appealed to the Ministry of Health to rescue them by injecting some funds into their Unit for the purpose of finalising the last phase of the project.

CSO: 4700/1050

NYERERE MAKES 8-DAY WORKING TOUR OF DODOMA REGION

President's Itinerary

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] Party Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday inspected construction work on an annex to the Party headquarters building here at the start of an eight-day working tour of Dodoma Region.

He flew to Dodoma yesterday afternoon from Dar es Salaam to a hearty welcome by Party and Government leaders led by Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya who arrived from Dar es Salaam earlier.

The extension work on which started in April 1978 would house the offices of the Party Chairman, Vice-Chairman and the Secretary General. There will also be a conference hall and a library.

Briefing Mwalimu, the Capital Development Authority (CDA) Director of Architecture and Housing, Ndugu William Feruzi, said the conference hall would seat 150 people and the library would have capacity for 50,000 volumes and a reading room for 50 people.

The extension is being built by the Wajenzi corporation Sole under the Ministry of Works. Ndugu Feruzi said the work would be completed in October this year.

The annex was designed by a team of CDA architects assisted by designers from Hermano of Mexico. The extension is among Party construction projects being undertaken at this designated Party and Government headquarters.

Mwalimu is this morning scheduled to tour a CCM headquarters staff housing project at Kilimani area south of here.

His itinerary includes an inspection of the capital city water scheme at Kilimani area. He will later drive to Makutupora to inspect vines research projects run by the Dodoma Development Programme (DODEP).

According to a programme issued by the Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu C. Liundi, the Chairman will also tour CDA projects at area "C."

The post-lunch schedule today shows Mwalimu will drive 14 kilometres to Zuzu where CDA has brick, tiles and ceramics plants.

Mwalimu will also tour the Zuzu electric power station which on completion later this year would supply Dodoma with 10 megawatts of power.

The Party Chairman will tomorrow drive to Mpwapwa where he will inspect development undertakings at Songambe village and later address its residents.

While in Mpwapwa, he will visit the Kongwa ranch and address workers there. He is also due to visit Sejeli village to see research work at the pasture research unit.

He will on Wednesday fly to Kondoa District. The programme there includes an inspection of some conservation activities under [word indistinct] Ardhi Dodoma (HADO) and water supply programmes.

Mwalimu will on Wednesday afternoon return to Dodoma where he is due to open a seminar of divisional and ward secretaries at the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) conference centre.

On Thursday he will see work on an irrigation scheme at Mchito village in Dodoma Rural District. The Party Chairman will also drive to Mndemu village and later address the Wananchi.

Second Day of Tour

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has asked the Capital Development Authority (CDA) to find more ways of reducing the costs of building new houses in the designated Party and Government headquarters at Dodoma.

Mwalimu made the call when he toured projects under the CDA at Mlimwa east and west areas here yesterday on the second day of his week-long tour of this central region.

At Mlimwa west (also known as Area 'C') Mwalimu was shown several completed houses including a set of 40

residential units whose total construction costs including site works and landscaping totalled 350,000/- for each three-bedroom unit.

"You must cut down costs", the President told top CDA officials who were present. The Minister of State in the President's Office, Ndugu George Kahama, was also there.

Mwalimu raised the same call earlier yesterday after inspecting ten houses for CCM headquarters staff at Kilimani Area.

The houses have been completed and are ready for

occupancy. They are built of burnt bricks and roofed with Mangalore tiles. They cost a total of 4.3 million shillings.

At Kilimani, Mwalimu called for the increased use of bricks and roofing tiles for building purposes since they were cheaper.

Contractors should equip themselves with the necessary knowledge on construction with burnt bricks and tiles, he said.

Responding to Mwalimu's

remarks at Mlimwa, the CDA Director of Architecture and Housing, Ndugu William Feruzi, said the authority had devised measures aimed at cutting down building costs.

The CDA cost-cutting measures involve supplying building materials to contractors at a controlled price and later working out the charges for other contingencies with them, he explained.

President on Land Fertility

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has directed peasants to restore the fertility of the land they worked on and to practise proper crop husbandry.

Addressing residents of Songambe village in Mpwapwa District yesterday, Mwalimu said restoring soil fertility should be a continuous process.

The President explained that agricultural practices that did not involve the application of fertiliser or manure on farms sapped the soil of its nutrients.

The Party and the Government would never allow such robbery since it denied the country's future generations their base for development. "We can't afford this. Where will our children go?", he asked.

Land whose fertility was not restored was in danger of turning into a desert, he cautioned.

The President attacked those who used land like a mine whereby the miners moved to new ground after

exhausting the wealth underground. "If you treat land like a mine you will kill it", he warned.

He gave the example of Iringa Region's Ismani area which was once renowned for maize production but whose soil fertility had waned because of improper agricultural methods.

"Ismani attracted people like a magnet. Those who worked on the land acted as if they were robbers — stealing the fertility without restoring it", he said.

Mwalimu said he had noticed that maize at Songambe village was not properly cultivated and called on the peasants there to improve this.

Mwalimu was also told a sad story on the failure of three ujamaa undertakings at the village allegedly due to bad leadership.

"If I say you have impressed me I'll be a great liar", Mwalimu told the villagers.

He told them to sit down and find out why their projects failed and see how this could be prevented in future.

Tightening of Distribution Network

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text] **PRESIDENT** Nyerere has called for the tightening of the distribution network in the country to ensure that goods did not fall into the hands of racketeers.

Mwalimu pointed out that racketeering thrived because of loopholes in the distribution machinery and lack of recourse to established channels.

He was answering questions from divisional and ward secretaries when he met them at the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) Conference hall here at the opening of their three-day seminar.

Racketeering, (Urushaji) was being worsened by the current shortage of goods in the country but it could be wiped out if even the little that was available was equitably distributed, the President said.

"If there is a shortage, the remedy is to be strict on distribution", he said.

Mwalimu said the existing distribution system was the most appropriate one for the country at present. Tanzania was wary of introducing a rationing system through coupons, he added. For "it will give us problems", he added.

A Ward Secretary had complained that *urushaji* was getting very serious and that in Dodoma a kilogramme of sugar sold at up to 30/- a kilogramme in the racketeers' market. The official price of sugar is 10/-.

On the question of rich-poor economic relations, Mwalimu said there were some rich countries which did not appreciate the problems of the poor.

Such countries were stubborn and did not want to listen to anybody. Mwalimu said that these countries also thought the poverty in the Third World countries was the result of irresponsibility.

"They think we do not work, that we don't exert enough efforts" he said.

Mwalimu called on the secretaries to find effective ways of dealing with Party leaders who violate the leadership code.

Hypocritical leaders only good at sloganeering while at the same engaging in private business were dangerous. They should not be allowed to use the Party for their own personal ends, Mwalimu stressed.

The secretaries in the course of the seminar will discuss their specific responsibilities. The seminar ends on Friday.

President on Cattle, Dams

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Isaac Mruma]

[Text]

President Nyerere has directed peasants in Dodoma Region to train their cattle for farmwork to make cultivation less burdensome.

Addressing peasants of Mundemu village in Dodoma Rural District yesterday, Mwalimu pointed out that animal-drawn ploughs would enable them cultivate larger areas than what is possible by using hand hoes.

Village authorities had told the President that despite having about 3,000 cattle, the animals were not used for farmwork.

"Cattle must be used, they should not merely be looked at", the president said.

Stressing the need to train cattle for farmwork, Mwalimu

said peasants in all cattle areas of Dodoma Region should utilise the animals fully.

He repeated the message in the afternoon when he addressed Party, government and parastatal leaders at the Mazengo secondary school hall.

He told the leaders that spares for ploughs should be made from locally available resources instead of importing them.

Mwalimu recalled that despite the *Siasa Ni Kilimo* fever in which stress on the use of animal-drawn ploughs featured, few peasants used oxen ploughs.

"The hand hoe will not bring the desired develop-

ment", he told the leaders.

At Mundemu, he told the peasants that cattle could cultivate up to one acre (half hectare) a day and thus simplify their work.

"Even if you go to the farm very early in the morning, you can't do much with a hand hoe", he told them.

Tanzanian peasants should be assisted to simplify their work, he stressed. He, however, said since we could not afford the tractor, we must resort to the tools we could easily acquire.

He noted that Tanzania had about 13 million cattle and this wealth should be utilised for agricultural production.

Mwalimu said cattle should be trained to pull ploughs, and this involved flogging them, something the peasants should not hesitate to do.

He wondered why some of the very peasants who beat their wives for failing to cultivate their farms were lenient to cattle.

The President said one could judge the level of development of villages in the country by the extent to which they used cattle for farming.

Before arriving at Mundemu, Mwalimu met experts working on potable water and irrigation projects in Dodoma Region who briefed him on work at the Mchito dam.

The dam would hold 308 million gallons of water for domestic and livestock uses and for irrigation.

The experts, from the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said they would build new dams and rehabilitate existing ones in various areas in the region.

They said they were ready to build more dams if allowed to.

"I want hundreds of these dams. Let us build dams all over the place", Mwalimu commented.

In his address at Mazengo Secondary School, Mwalimu said development funds in the coming budget would not be spent on new projects but on increasing capacity utilisation in our industries.

Tanzania did not have enough money to spend on new development projects at a time when existing ones had problems which required solutions, he said.

Mwalimu explained that most of our industries were operating under their capacity and other areas were not performing well because of bottlenecks which we should remove.

The president is expected to attend a seminar for villages at Chamwino village today and tomorrow.

MSUYA MAKES ADDRESS BEFORE OPENING SWISS-AIDED TRAINING COMPLEX

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya has said that in order for the Party programme to provide a technical school to every district by the year 2,000 long term planning should start now.

He was speaking shortly before opening the more than 15 million/- complex for training mechanical artisans at the National Vocational Training Centre in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The complex was built with Swiss government assistance.

The programme envisages to provide every district with a technical school in the coming 20 years.

The role of the people in getting the buildings, Ndugu Msuya said, should be clearly defined now. External donors, voluntary and religious agencies were also invited to join the people and the Government in identifying areas of cooperation.

Ndugu Msuya called on the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to start right now plans for expanding and strengthening instructor training programmes so that instructors are at hand when the proposed schools take off.

Training of artisans, he said, should be emphasised because it was deliberately overlooked in the past. As a result, he said, plants and machinery in certain areas were out of action or unproductive for lack of artisans to service them.

Between 1976 and 1985 the country should have been producing 5,500 artisans yearly, but has only been able to produce half the required number. The country needs 50,000 artisans during the period, he added.

The Premier said vocational centres were coming up at Moshi and Dodoma with Danish assistance and the Government would provide boarding facilities at Tanga, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam centres.

He thanked foreign donors and called for maximum training of artisans who, he said, were key people in promoting productivity and laying groundwork for scientific and technological takeoff.

The Swiss Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr T. Raeber, said his country was a small country without raw materials, but had developed by emphasizing and relying on highly skilled manpower.

"This was only possible by permanent improvement of the standard of education and training over the centuries. One of the characteristics of this system is the importance attached to practical training over theory," he said.

The complex along Chang'ombe Road has facilities for training instructors and 200 apprentices at a go.

The Acting Director of the Centre, Ndugu A. Athuman, said some 4,835 artisans were trained between 1977/78 and 1980/81; and 4,640 or 96 percent were absorbed by industries for in-plant training. Some 1,211 artisans will complete this type of training during 1981/82, he said.

The Principal, Ndugu S.C. Runzanga, told the Prime Minister that the centre now has 1,035 trainees with 21 disciplines. He said 881 of the trainees were boys and 154 girls.

Donors to the centres include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labour Organisation (ILO), Swedish Development Agency (SIDA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Swiss Government.

Tanzania provided 6,925,917/- for setting up of the complex opened yesterday.

CSO: 4700/1050

MSUYA MAKING FOUR-DAY TOUR OF SINGIDA REGION

Prime Minister's Schedule

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mwamoyo Hamza]

[Text] The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, begins a four-day tour of Singida Region today during which he will inspect several development activities.

A rousing welcome awaits Ndugu Msuya on his arrival here this morning.

The Prime Minister will address a mass rally at the Namfua Memorial Stadium in Singida town on Wednesday and will hold talks with Party and Government officials on Thursday.

Ndugu Msuya is also expected to address rallies at Shelui in Iramba District and Mgandu in Manyoni District.

On arrival today the Premier will be briefed on activities in the region. He will later leave for Iramba District where he will inspect cotton farms at Kikonge, Nguvumali and Kibirigi villages.

He will also later visit a cotton plantation run by the Tanzania Cotton Authority (TCA) at Nselembwe before going to Shelui.

The Prime Minister will leave for Manyoni District tomorrow and inspect millet farms at Mukiwa village. He will also inspect a livestock project in Doroto village.

Ndugu Msuya will also tour tobacco, maize and sunflower farms at the Mgandu complex where he will also address the people. He will also inspect a cassava seedling farm at Bangayeta and open a new post office at Manyoni town.

On Wednesday Ndugu Msuya will tour cotton farms at Kantandaa Rural District. He is expected back in Singida town in the afternoon to address a rally at the Namfua Stadium.

The Prime Minister winds up his tour on Thursday by touring a cotton processing plant in Singida town, and holding talks with Party and Government officials.

Msuya in Iranba District

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mwamoyo Hamza]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya has urged peasants to strive for better yields per unit of land cultivated instead of boasting of many acres which produce precious little.

Ndugu Msuya was addressing residents of Maselembwe village in Iranba District, some 98 kilometres from Singida town, in the first day of his four-day tour of the region yesterday.

The Prime Minister said peasants must embark on modern farming methods to produce ample cash and food crops to enable the country earn foreign exchange and meet the country's food demand.

Ndugu Msuya called on peasants not to be discouraged by bad weather and other hazards like armyworms which had destroyed thousands of acres of food crops in central regions.

A total of 57,000 acres of food crops in Singida Region were attacked by armyworms early this year, causing damage to 22 per cent of the maize, millet, sorghum and rice planted in fields.

Ndugu Msuya renewed the government's call to peasants to grow crops that flourished best in their areas.

The Prime Minister said since 1977, the government had spent a lot of foreign exchange on food imports, making many industries function without enough raw

materials.

"If we go on like this, the nation will be spending a lot of money to pay farmers in foreign countries and our industries will continue to manufacture goods below capacity", Ndugu Msuya said.

The Prime Minister who arrived here yesterday morning, inspected cotton farms in Kikonge, Nguvumali, Kibigiri, and Maselembwe villages in the district.

He praised peasants in the villages for their efforts and urged them to tender their farms well and harvest at least 250 kilogrammes of crops from every acre.

At Kibigiri village, Ndugu Msuya was told that lack of enough maize and the armyworm attack had greatly affected food crop cultivation.

In a statement by the residents of Iranba District, the Prime Minister was told that by last February the district had cultivated 138,576 acres of food crops, representing 64.6 per cent of the target.

The district had also cultivated 19,575 acres of cotton and 15,519 acres of sunflower by last February. Ndugu Msuya was also told the weather permitting, the acreage would be increased.

Iranba residents contributed 20,000/- towards construction of regional CCM headquarters at Singida estimated to cost about 33m/-.

Final Day of Msuya's Tour

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Mwamoyo Hamza]

[Text]

TANZANIAN leaders and experts have been called upon to maintain closer contacts with people in rural areas by not only making brief visits to villages but staying and working hand-in-hand with peasants in development activities.

The call was made by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya when addressing Singida Region Party and Government officials at the end of his four-day tour of the region yesterday.

The Prime Minister noted that of late some leaders and experts had developed the habit of making short visits to villages, resulting in peasants getting minimal expertise in various development activities.

Ndugu Msuya also directed Singida Region officials to ensure that cotton piled up in villages throughout the region was transported to Singida town for processing.

Some 424,350 kilos is piled up in villages because the cot-

ton-processing kiln at Singida town was experiencing an acute shortage of power supply.

However, officials of the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) have promised constant power supply to the kiln to facilitate processing of the cotton within this season.

Ndugu Msuya also directed regional officials to chart a long-term programme to improve livestock keeping in the region.

Earlier, the Prime Minister visited the TANESCO power station in the town. He was told that the town experienced power shortage because most equipment at the station were old and some lacked spare parts.

The Prime Minister was told that power demand for domestic and industrial use was 550 kilowatts but at present the station produced only 350 kilowatts.

The Prime Minister returned to Dar es Salaam yesterday.

CSO: 4700/1050

BRIEFS

FARM IMPLEMENTS SHORTAGE--Mainland regions have been asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to send data on their requirements of agricultural implements and their spare parts to enable the ministry to solve the shortage of the implements currently facing regions. A ministry official, Ndugu M.A. Mangi told Shihata in Sumbawanga that the ministry was until now using data collected during a survey in 1976/78. Ndugu Mangi who is accompanying the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, on a tour of Rukwa Region, said that the ministry in collaboration with the Ubungo Farm Implements (UFI) was drawing up a programme to import ploughs. He, however, said correct data on the actual requirements for various tools and their spare parts should be obtained from the regions. [Excerpts] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 82 p 3]

ARMS PROBERS TO SUBMIT REPORT--A five-man probe committee appointed by the government early last year to investigate the source of arms used in robberies and other violent crimes in the country is expected to submit its report to the government at the end of this month. In an interview with Shihata in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu J.M. Matiko said the committee was however still compiling the report on their investigations. He confirmed that the report would definitely be submitted to the government at the end of this month. The five-man probe committee comprising members from the armed forces and the civilian sector was appointed last year to investigate the source of arms used by criminals with a view to helping the government deal with the situation by cutting off the source. Announcing the formation of the probe committee in Dar es Salaam last year, the Minister for Home Affairs, Brigadier Muhidin Kimario said that since 1975 violent crimes in which firearms were used had increased from 125 in that year to 500 in 1980. He attributed the rise in armed robbery and other violent crimes to the increase in the country's economic difficulties and the fact that "the country had just emerged out of a war situation." [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 82 p 3]

FRG PROJECT EVALUATION DELEGATION--A four-man delegation of the West German Bank for Reconstruction and Development--Kreditanstalt fuer Wiedersdau (KFW) is in the country to evaluate projects assisted by the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). According to Mr S. Keller, an official of the FRG Embassy in Dar es Salaam the KFW is in charge of the Zanzibar Fisheries Corporation (ZAFICO), the Busisi-Kigogo ferry in Mwanza region and the Ndundu ferry in Rufiji, Coast region. Mr Keller said that the tour follows the Tanzania-FRG agreement signed last month in Dar es Salaam in which the FRG pledged to grant Tanzania 585m/- to finance various projects in the country. The official KFW delegation will also hold talks with Treasury officials on other KFW related projects undertaken in the country. The tour was one of the regular visits made by KFW officials after every three or four months to appraise and oversee the implementation of the projects they fund. Other projects covered by the grant include the Mtera hydroelectric power plant, the rehabilitation of the sisal industry and the construction of Mombo-Lushoto and Maganja road in Tanga region. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 17 Mar 82 p 1]

KILIMANJARO ELECTRIC POWER PROJECT--Initial preparations on the proposed 80m/- Kilimanjaro Regional Rural Electrification Programme which started in 1979 are expected to be concluded by the end of this year with actual construction beginning early next year. The Regional Manager of the Tanzania Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO), Ndugu Mohammed Zaharani, told Shihata in Moshi yesterday that an eight kilometre long electricity network would be established when the project is completed in 1985. Ndugu Zaharani said that tenders for the Japanese-aided project had already been offered and the successful contractor was expected to be announced between now and the end of next month. On other electrification projects in the region, he said by the end of 1980 a total of 616 kilometres had been supplied with electricity, representing 54.8 percent of the area expected to be supplied with power under the Japanese-aided programme. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 18 Mar 82 p 3]

NETHERLANDS PROJECT WRITE-UP AID--An expert from the Netherlands Institute for Management Science is expected in the country next month to conduct project write-up for the proposed Small Industries Development Organisation's (SIDO) National Institute, an official in the Ministry of Industries said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. In an interview with Shihata the official said the Institute to be built probably in Dodoma would train personnel to be involved in the day to day running of small scale industries in the country. He said funds for financing the write-up would be met through aid provided by the Netherlands government. Staff for the Institute would come from Tanzania and Netherlands. He said presently there were three Tanzanians from SIDO headquarters in Dar es Salaam pursuing further studies in the Netherlands who would, on completion be posted at the Institute. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 3]

AUSTRIAN WHEAT DONATION--Tanzania yesterday received a special grant of 12,312,300 tonnes of wheat worth 27m/- from Austria. The consignment was handed over to the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu John Machunda, by the Austrian Ambassador to Tanzania, Dr Gregor Woschnagg, at a brief ceremony held in Dar es Salaam. The Minister thanked Austria for the grant which he said would help in alleviating the current food shortage in the country. The consignment arrived at the Dar es Salaam port from Austria last January aboard MV Jitegemee. The agreement for the grant was signed last year under the framework of cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 20 Mar 82 p 3]

UPC DELEGATION'S VISIT--The visiting Uganda People's Congress (UPC) delegation yesterday formally conveyed to Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) the appreciation of UPC members and the Ugandan people at large for Tanzania's contribution in Uganda's liberation war some three years ago. The thanks were conveyed through CCM Chief Executive Secretary Daudi Mwakawago by the UPC Assistant Secretary General, Ndugu Cecilia Ogwai. They were contained in a pamphlet issued after UPC's annual delegates conference last year. "CCM has created a relationship which is very difficult for us to reciprocate and we feel we must do something but are inhibited by our own problems," Ndugu Ogwai told Ndugu Mwakawago at the Dar es Salaam Party headquarters office along Lumumba street. Briefing the delegation on the CCM structure and functions, Ndugu Mwakawago stressed the importance of creating a strong party in order to consolidate unity within the country. He explained how CCM operated as an active mass Party reaching out to the people and giving them the opportunity to be fully aware of its activities at all times. Earlier, Ndugu Ogwai said that work on proposals for constitutional changes in Uganda had already been completed by a selected committee and UPC's endorsement was awaited. She said that the new constitution intends to extend the working structure to the grassroots, adding that the multi-party system would be maintained. The six-member delegation arrived in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday night for a five-day tour to exchange information, experiences and views with members of the CCM headquarters and its affiliated organisations. The team leaves for Dodoma today for a two-day tour during which it will visit the CCM headquarters. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 Mar 82 p 1]

SWEDISH GRANT TO TPTC--The Tanzania Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (TPTC) will receive a 19.6m/- grant from the Swedish Government over the next two years to finance various modernisation projects. A bilateral agreement to that effect was recently signed by the Principal Secretary to the Treasury Ndugu Fulgence Kazaura, and the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania Ndugu David Wirwark. The money will be used in financing fellowships for the network modernisation and maintenance, supplies management projects, and the Telecommunications training centre in Dar es Salaam. Other projects to be undertaken under the package are consultancy services, field attachments and a repair and calibration centre. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Mar 82 p 3]

SWAHILI TRANSLATION ESSAYS ON SOCIALISM--A Kiswahili translation of "Honest to my country," compilation of essays on Tanzania's policy of socialism and self reliance by Candid Scope has been released, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The author said 20,000 copies of the translated version, Mkwel i Kwa Nchi Yangu were now in various bookshops in the country. The author further revealed that he had received offers from the Ahmed Bello University in Nigeria for 50 copies and another 25 copies from the University of Zambia for the English version of the book. "I decided to translate the book into Kishwahili so that more people could have the opportunity to understand my ideas," he said. The English version of the book was first published last year and has since been a topic in many a debate on the country's policy. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 3]

ISA FOOD CROP CULTIVATION--The Tanzania Sisal Authority (TSA) intends to cultivate a total of 4,720 hectares of food crops this year, Shihata reports. According to a TSA report released in Dar es Salaam yesterday, some 2,270 hectares will be planted with maize, 250 hectares serena millet, 150 hectares beans and 50 hectares paddy. Another 2,000 hectares will be cultivated by permanent workers at the TSA estates. Each worker will be allocated with at least half an acre. The programme, aimed at providing food for its workers while at the same time encouraging them to grow some of their own, will be undertaken at TSA's five companies. The companies are Mombo, Mgombezi, Kimamba, Morogoro and Muheza sisal companies. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Mar 82 p 3]

CC ENDS MEETING--The Party Central Committee (CC) ended its one-day meeting in Dar es Salaam yesterday after preparing an agenda for the next meeting of the National Executive Committee (NEC), the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said in Dar es Salaam last night. The NEC will meet in Dar es Salaam on Monday and Tuesday during which it will assess a CC report on various Party activities. NEC members will also pick parliamentary candidates for vacant seats in Dodoma Urban, Serengeti, Sumbawanga Rural and Iringa Region (national). Ndugu Mwakawago said NEC will also receive and discuss a paper which elucidates on various paragraphs of the Party electoral procedures. The CC met at the State House under the chairmanship of Mwalimu Nyerere. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 1]

NYERERE, TAMBO TALKS--The Chairman of the Frontline States, Mwalimu Nyerere yesterday held talks with the President of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, Ndugu Oliver Tambo. During the hour-long discussion, the ANC President briefed Mwalimu on the developments of the liberation struggle inside South Africa. Ndugu Tambo told the President that the masses of South Africa will intensify their liberation struggle inside the country until final victory. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1053

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS ENDS WORK IN ARUA

EA301922 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has wound up its business, closed its office in Arua and handed it over to the Uganda Red Cross. [Words indistinct] ICRC team has been (?working) in Arua for the last 2 years.

At a farewell reception for the ICRC team arranged by the Arua district commissioner and the commander of the 11th battalion, Bondo, the Arua District Commissioner Mr (Herbert Opei), thanked them for the humanitarian work they performed [words indistinct] in Arua District. The team leader, Mr (Peter), noted that Uganda Red Cross would now take over.

According to a UNA [Uganda News Agency] correspondent, the withdrawal of the ICRC is completely in tune with the prevailing situation in Arua where the security situation has completely come back to normal.

Government officials contacted by UNA regretted that a picture is being painted by some ICRC officials in Europe which would wish to perpetuate a false picture of the situation in Arua and Uganda so that they remain for an unjustifiably longer period in Uganda. The official noted that the withdrawal of all volunteer assistance agencies which were operating in Uganda since liberation has been earlier mutually agreed upon by the Ugandan authorities and those volunteer agencies. The claim by a certain Mr (Ross) that the ICRC has been expelled from Uganda is therefore a blatant lie which must be dismissed with the contempt it deserved.

However, the official stressed that Uganda will continue to accept the necessary assistance from any quarters that is in conformity with its needs, national interests and honor.

CSO: 4700/1049

CANDIDATE PROFILES SHOW COMMITMENT OF MPR

AB071159 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0817 GMT 7 Apr 82

[AZAP commentary: "Profile of the Militant Candidate"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Apr (AZAP)--Following its ordinary session, the MPR Executive Committee announced that it has defined profiles to be filled by the militant candidate in municipal and legislative elections.

The conditions, which conform with the party's program on the spirit of militantism, the personality of the candidate and on his personal disposition to contribute to the development of his commune, will be made known to the committees of the party called upon to examine the applications.

By the profile of the militant candidate, the MPR Executive Committee has introduced a great change in the electoral procedure of our country in view of the fact that when this innovation is well applied by the different MPR committees the party will be rid of the wolves that would like to enter into the pen during the forthcoming popular elections.

During the previous elections, the door was left open for every Zairian citizen who was a full member of the party to be eligible, without the party imposing strict conditions on his personality. The results were known: Once elected the zonal councillors and the people's commissioners forgot the aims and objectives they had set for themselves during the electoral campaign--the well-being of the population and of the party's development program--and took to activities unworthy of their status as the people's representatives.

In this way, several zonal commissioners who should serve as examples indulged in acts of maladministration and have preyed on the meager financial resources of the people who elected them. As for the people's commissioners, if most of them performed their duties honorably, at least, others only busied themselves about seeing to the prosperity of their own businesses rather than working for the well-being of the population, indulging both in fraud and in illegal trafficking of precious materials. Amnesiacs, they forgot all the promises they had pompously made to the electorate.

Today, with only a few exceptions, several communities and zones have not as yet been supplied with good drinking water and electricity as they were promised by their candidates in the municipal and legislative elections.

Some of these communities are no longer accessible; the roads have become impassable, contrary to the promises of the candidates during the campaign that they would take care of the maintenance of such roads without even making any reference to the party's designed development program.

The profile of the militant candidate defined by the Executive Committee therefore appears as an attempt by the party to raise a railing around the organs to be renewed and emphasizes the desire of the higher officials of the nation not to repeat the mistakes of the past.

On the other hand, the MPR has the monopoly, if not to appoint candidates to the elections, at least to set the most objective conditions which the candidates must follow in order to be elected, because the party must present for election people capable of defending its ideals, and of contributing to the realization of its national development program.

The party must therefore make sure of the candidate's level of commitment to its ideals and to mobutuism as well as his capacity to serve the people and the rightness of his intentions to seek the welfare of the people. It is only with this condition that he can aspire to be accepted to carry out the service he wants to render Zairian society.

CSO: 4719/798

COMMENTARY APPROVES OF SCREENING CANDIDATES

AB011737 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0740 GMT 1 Apr 82

[AZAP commentary: "Democracy and Vigilance"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Apr (AZAP)--The first democratic elections organized in Zaire under the second republic date back to 1970, and since then the government has had the time to learn lessons from the results obtained and to rectify the electoral law in order to adapt to the political realities of the moment. That is why the attention of the citizen is held by the elections which will take place this year and by the right henceforth given to the basic committees to state their views and opinions on the candidature both in legislative and municipal elections.

Whether it is a people's commissioner or zonal council member, all elected office holders should speak the same language as the electorate who should remain the object of the constant preoccupations of the elected throughout their mandate. The basic committee, which lives with the people and which therefore knows best the behavior and degree of militancy of each citizen from its village or locality, cannot be separated from the election preparations without experiencing once again the deplorable game that the country witnessed from the outgoing legislature where some elected people advocated ideas that the electorate did not expect from them and which did not jibe with the ideals of mobutism.

The people's good faith was deceived by the hypocritical attitude of the elected who, yesterday, claimed to be holding high the flame of the revolution, but who, once elected, dropped their masks to show the world their intentions: Seize power by all means. The people had to be vaccinated against demagogy and protected from surprises by setting up barriers which are the basic committees.

This new measure in the electoral law was to discourage the wolves who were getting ready to put on sheepskin by convincing them that this time their trickery will not achieve its aim.

By testing the militancy of the candidate in the basic committee, the MPR does not deprive any citizen of his right of eligibility guaranteed by the constitution. He rather accomplishes the duty imposed on him by mobutism,

to see to it that the country's leaders, and those of the party, are assimilated men, worthy of defending what the revolution has acquired. He therefore cannot contradict himself and disavow his commitments towards the people by allowing the election of people with doubtful militancy [words indistinct] enjoy all their civic rights.

The preliminary examination of all candidature by the basic committee is a wise decision since it helps avoid the repetition of cases of betrayal by those who, having received the people's mandate to defend them according to the principles of mobutism, act against the stream after their election.

CSO: 4719/798

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS TALKS WITH BELGIUM--Mr Herman de Croo, the Belgian minister of communications, posts and telecommunications, will visit Zaire from 12 to 20 April at the head of a delegation of 10 top officials of his ministry. His discussions with the Zairian authorities will center on Belgian-Zaire cooperation in the fields of transport and telecommunications. Already, Belgium is taking part in the construction of a telecommunications network in Zaire, especially through the installation of a nodal center worth 75 million Belgian francs to be supplied by the Belgian Telephone Company. The two parties intend to extend this cooperation to the training of technicians. In this framework, Minister Herman de Croo will continue with his Zairian counterpart, Citizen Maate Numu Wu Bowango, the negotiations which began in Brussels on 10 March. [Passage indistinct] [Text] [AB070953 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82]

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